THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VIII—No. 73. PHILADELPHIA, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1867. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

FIRST EDITION

NEWS BY THE GULF CABLE.

Illness of Captain-General Manzano—Arrival of the Roman Catholic Bishop at Havana.

HAVANA, Sept. 22.—Captain-General Manzano is reported sick to-day. The Roman Catholic Bishop for this island has arrived in this city from Spain.

News from Venezuela—General Falcon at the Capital—President Gutierrez, of Colombia, at Bagota.

PORTO RICO, Sept. 15, via Havana, Sept. 22.—Dates from Venezuela to the 9th inst. are received. General Falcon had arrived at the capaitl. The new Foreign Minister is Senor Jacinto. President Gutierrez, of Colombia, arrived at Bogota on the 4th inst.

The Illness of the Captain-General Rapidly Increasing—The Government Placed in the Hands of Count Balmozada—Departure of Mr. Plumb from Mexico.

HAVANA, Sept. 23.—The illness of Captain-General Manzano has increased to such a degree as to incapacitate him from attending to any official business. At half-past six o'clock this evening Count Balmozada was placed in charge of the government of the island.

Mr. Plumb and Captain Quackenbush, United States Navy, have left Mexico.

Exchange dull; rates unchanged. Sugar quiet and steady; prices unchanged from the last quotations. Lard, in tierces, 16½c.; in tins, 18c. Potatoes, 6½c. Petroleum, 4½ reals.

Congratulatory Messages Between Mayor Hoffman and the Civil Governor of Cuba.

The following congratulatory despatches were sent through the Cuba cable on Friday, Sept. 13:—

MAYOR HOFFMAN TO SENOR DE LA VEGA.

To his Excellency Senor D. Jose Gutierrez de la Vega, Civil Governor and President of the Havana Council:—New York greets Havana on the completion of telegraphic union between the United States and Cuba. May their commercial relations be prosperous, and their peace proverbial.

JOHN T. HOFFMAN, Mayor.

SENOR DE LA VEGA TO MAYOR HOFFMAN.

Havana likewise greets New York on the completion of the telegraphic union between Cuba and the United States.

God grant that their peace be eternal, and increase the prosperity of their commerce.

J. GUTIERREZ DE LA VEGA, Civil Governor.

Messages of Queen Isabella and Her Minister to the Cuban Authorities.

Queen Isabella II ordered the following reply to be forwarded by cable to the felicitation of the Cuban authorities:—

Her Majesty the Queen orders me to say to your Excellency that she is extremely thankful for the greeting which you sent as the first message through the electric cable, which shortens communication and draws close the bonds of union between the mother country and the ever faithful island of Cuba. Her Majesty desires that you manifest to all the authorities, corporations, and loyal inhabitants of the privileged Antille the motherly love which she professes for them, assuring all that the island has always been the object of her most tender solicitude for its prosperity, and that she prays God to bless them with all happiness.

The Colonial Minister immediately afterwards forwarded the following:—

By order of her Majesty the Queen, and in the name of the Government, I return your Excellency and all the authorities of the island our thanks for your greeting forwarded through the cable. Her Majesty takes pleasure in manifesting by this means, to the loyal inhabitants of the island and to your Excellency, the expression of her royal predilection and the satisfaction with which she views the bonds that unite Cuba with the mother country in an indissoluble manner.

General Sherman and the Indians.

General Sherman made a speech to the Indians in the council on the North Platte last week. He told them the Pacific Railroad must be built, and that they could not be permitted to interfere with it. He added:—If the Indians are damaged, they will receive compensation. He supposed they had agreed on the Powder river road in the Laramie treaty last spring. While the Indians continue to wage war, the road will not be given up, but if the Indians' right is found good, it will be given up, or compensation paid, if they keep the peace. Powder and lead would not be given them until a definite treaty was made. A railroad train had been attacked, and men were killed who had no guns, but were bringing goods, some of which were to feed the Indians. A proposition was then submitted for the Indians to accept homes on the new reservations, and they were given until the 1st of November to answer at the Council to be held at North Platte; at the same time they could hunt on the Republican. The General also represented that we were building costly roads, and they could not be stopped any more than the sun and moon in the East. You hardly think, he said, what you call war here is, but if you make up your minds it will come to the Plains thick, where there are the largest herds of buffaloes, and kill you all. He also told the Indians that if they wanted to go East and see for themselves, they would be "deadheaded" through. The Chief responded that they only asked for ammunition, which the Commission finally concluded to give. The Commission returned to Omaha.

The Reported Defalcation in Windham, Vt.

A correspondent of the Boston *Journal*, writing from Chester, Vt., Sept. 19, says:—

"The town of Windham is in an unusual state of excitement, growing out of the investigations recently made in the financial affairs of a prominent citizen of that town. The particulars, as we learn them, are as follows:—Henry Peirce, a well-to-do farmer, and who, previous to this transaction, has borne an irreproachable character, absconded on the 12th instant, taking with him several thousand dollars which had been procured from moneyed institutions and private individuals upon the representation that he was endeavoring to obtain a large amount of money for the purpose of purchasing blooded sheep, with which he was going to stock his farm. Parties who had loaned him money, placing entire confidence in his integrity, remained perfectly easy until the 16th instant, when the truth was made public that he was a defaulter. Monday a letter was received by his father, which was postmarked at Milwaukee, Wis., containing a deed properly executed, conveying all his real estate to him for security, he having signed notes as security at the Jamaica Bank, which loses heavily by the transaction. One firm loses to the amount of $1100. This affair is the first of the kind that has ever occurred in Windham, and the excitement is intense."

The Board of Ministers at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 23.—A number of ministers have arrived here to be present at the opening of the American and Foreign Board of Ministers, which meet in this city to-morrow. The Board expect to be in session during the week. The Rev. J. P. Thompson, of New York, will deliver the annual sermon.

CONFLICT OF AUTHORITY.

Difficulty as to Who Shall Conduct the Nashville Election—Proclamations of the Governor and Mayor—Prospect of a Collision.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Sept. 23.—A conflict of authority has arisen between Governor Brownlow and the city authorities as to who is the proper party to appoint officers to conduct the election which takes place here on Saturday. The Registration Commissioners have appointed one set of officers, by direction of the Governor, while the City Council has appointed another set. The Governor has issued a proclamation threatening militia interference if the civil authorities persist, while Mayor Brown has issued a proclamation insisting that the city appointees will superintend the election. General Cooper is now concentrating militia here. On the other hand the Mayor will swear in a large number of extra police to resist the militia if necessary. A bloody collision is imminent if some party does not back down. President Johnson has been appealed to by the city authorities.

AFFAIRS IN KANSAS.

German Convention at Topeka—General Smith Refuses to Furnish Troops to Protect Laborers on the Pacific Railroad.

LEAVENWORTH, Kansas, Sept. 24.—A Convention of the Germans of this State met to-day at Topeka to consider the political situation. Forty-five delegates were present. Female and negro suffrage were freely discussed, a majority preferring to ignore these questions in the campaign and devote themselves to the question of religious and social rights. The Convention is still in session to-night, no definite action having been taken as yet.

The contractors on the Union Pacific Railroad applied to-day to General Smith for additional troops, or work would stop, owing to Indian depredations. General Smith replied that he had no troops to spare.

Governor Crawford has tendered General Sherman one or more regiments of volunteers to protect the laborers. West of Fort Hayes the Indians are holding a high carnival.

OBITUARY.

William Medley.

This gentleman, one of the electricians of the Cuba cable, died recently at Key West, after a short illness, of yellow fever. He accompanied the steamship Narva from England, and was of great service to his company during the laying of the cable from Key West to Havana. Mr. Medley was also one of the electricians of the Atlantic cables of 1865-66, and was looked upon as one of the ablest men of his profession in England.

Philip Crookes.

Mr. Philip Crookes, another of the Cuba cable electricians, died on board the Narva on the 31st of August last, and was buried at sea. Yellow fever, the same disease which carried off Mr. Medley, was the cause of his death.

Stoddard B. Colby, Register of the United States Treasury.

Stoddard B. Colby, of Washington, Register of the United States Treasury, died at Haverhill, N. H., on Saturday night, where he was on a visit. His illness was quite protracted and painful. He was a native of Derby, Va., and about fifty years of age.

PROJECTED PRIZE-FIGHT.

William Davis and Charles Gallagher to Fight Near Detroit.

CLEVELAND, Sept. 23.—For several days sporting circles in this city have been enlivened by a bitter newspaper war between William M. Davis, a prize ring veteran, and Charles Gallagher, a young aspirant for fistic honors, as to the relative honors of each. The controversy culminated at the American House this morning, in the two men meeting and signing articles of agreement to fight on the 5th of October, within fifty miles of Detroit, for $300 a side, to be increased to $500 if the parties see fit. Arthur Gore, of Detroit, backs Gallagher. Davis is backed by Johnny Mackey. Davis is the man who figured in the made-up fight with Elliott last May, and Gallagher first attracted attention through being matched to fight Elliott, on the 9th of July last, which match fell through, owing to Gallagher's illness.

Cotton-Raising in the Sandwich Islands.

The Honolulu *Commercial Advertiser* of July 20 has the following statements about cotton-raising at the Sandwich Islands:—

"The schooner Nettie Merrill brought from Niihau, a few days ago, some 6500 pounds, and the steamer and Kona Packet some 4000 pounds from Hawaii, of the very choicest Sea Island cotton. That from Hawaii was raised by a native, who received $355 for cotton brought down this week, including a premium of $100, which he had earned, and who has been paid nearly $1000 for cotton delivered by him during the past twelve months. This would indicate that the article can be grown here in certain localities, although on the Island of Oahu the cultivation of it has nearly ceased, owing to the caterpillars and drought, which entirely destroyed the plantations in 1866. There are certain tracts of low moist land near the sea on each of the islands, both on the weather and lee sides, where this plant will thrive better than anything else, and these are the localities which should be selected—the nearer the sea the better; and of soils, sandy soil is the best. Any foreigner, who has the land, can engage profiably in cotton-growing, with very little outlay of capital. The reward of his labor, on favorable soil, will be from fifty to sixty dollars an acre, though good management may, perhaps, increase it to eighty or a hundred dollars. Sugar-cane does not average this return to cultivators, to say nothing of having to wait three times as long for the pay."

The Cotton Crop—Estimate of the New Orleans "Picayune."

WASHINGTON, Sept. 23.—The New Orleans *Picayune*, received here to-day, in answer to a correspondent who hopes for 2,500,000 bales of cotton as the result of the present crop, says that it (the crop) will not reach "2,000,000 bales."

As the *Picayune* is known to possess extensive means of information, and as its judgment is always valuable on the subject of the crops, the above estimate of the cotton crop is an important one, and worthy of consideration.

Blair Upon the Cabinet.

A Washington despatch to the Boston *Journal* says:—

"Montgomery Blair, in his speech yesterday, at the Bladensburg mass meeting, denounced the Cabinet as 'a set of political vermin,' and said that Secretary Seward, on the eve of the coming elections, was endeavoring to betray the Administration into the hands of its enemies. He believed that the President would be impeached, and declared that the present condition of things was without precedent in the history of the country."

A Chapter of Accidents.

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—A man was killed in this city this morning by being run over by a train on the railroad. A little child who was sitting on the track at the time was literally cut to pieces.

Four men were blown up on St. Helen's Island this morning. One of them was mortally and another seriously wounded.

RITUALISM IN ENGLAND.

The London correspondent of the New York *Times* writes as follows:—

It is the dull season, and the *Times* gives an entire page to a review of the first report of the Ritual Commission. Wishing to see what the Ritualists think of it, I went out and bought a copy of the *Church Times*. It is agitated, but not frightened. It considers these secret inquiries very unsatisfactory. It predicts that any law on the subject will be as dead as the Ecclesiastical Titles bill against the Roman Catholics. But it is not so much in its direct treatment of the subject that the plucky ritualist organ shows its spirit, as in its reports of ritual services. At the dedication festival of St. Michael's, Shoreditch, the church at which Bishop Gray, of Capetown, the excommunicator of Bishop Colenso, lately officiated, we are told that

"The choir, about sixty in number, followed by the clergy, entered the west door, singing a processional hymn. The procession was headed by the crucifer and two thurifers—all three in scarlet cassocks and cottas. Banners were borne at intervals in the procession. Another crucifer, bearing a crucifix, preceded the officiant, who, wearing a magnificent white and gold cope, walked last. He was attended by the ceremoniarius in a purple cassock and cotta, and by the sacristan and sub-sacristan. The Antiphons to the Psalms and *Magnificat* were sung by two cantors in cyttas and scarlet cassocks. Upon and beside the altar was a large number of lighted tapers, as well as on the rood screen; while around the altar crucifix and on the retable stood vases of choice flowers. The grand feature of the service was the *Magnificat*, at which the officiant in his cope stood before the altar, attended by two assistant priests, banner-bearers, ceremonarius, sacristan, cantors, and crucifers, while the thurifers sent forth clouds of incense. On Thursday morning there were two low masses, at 6 and 7. Good accounts are given of 'Father Nihil' and 'Father Steele.' The latter 'goes out into the alleys of Shoreditch on Sunday nights and collects all the ragged boys he can find. When they are all assembled, sometimes to the number of 150 or more, he addresses a few words to them, and relates a number of anecdotes, after which is sung a metrical litany or a hymn. Already these boys have agreed among themselves to protect the Sisters of Mercy from insult in the streets, not to throw stones at the church, and not to play at pitch and toss.'"

Of the sermon of a leading Ritualist divine it is said:—"He refuted several objections raised by Protestants, and said that Catholics could not now be charged with not reading their Bibles. While admitting the prayerfulness of many good Protestants, he maintained that they lacked one thing which we had, the Eucharistic sacrifice, with which to unite our prayers." We have an account of the formation of a new religious Anglican order—"The Brotherhood of the Holy Redeemer, a body of lay preaching friars." "Ritualism," we are told, "is the progress of the Catholic movement towards the final reunion of Christendom; it means the overthrow of Protestantism." Of Sunday schools and the teaching of children it is said:—"The Church cannot busy herself with the mere letter of Scripture, with inquiries as to Jehoiakim's great-grandfather, and the number of knives brought back from Babylon." What is wanted is a large crucifix in the schoolroom, with plenty of large well-colored Scripture prints, easy seats, lots of music, and very small doses of catechism. "Then there is only one church service to which the little things should be brought in the morning, and that is mass, with plenty of ritual and hymns." For spice we have attacks on Low Churchmen and Anti-Ritualists. They are accused of mutilating the service. There is no oblation of the bread and wine—the words of administration are repeated but once for each group—"it is not unusual for consecrated wine to be poured back into the bottle for future use, and the bread given away to a clerk to bring home." Baptism is not performed validly; absolution in the visitation of the sick is never pronounced," etc. etc.

I give so much space to this matter, because it is the question of the hour, and one which attracts more attention than Parliamentary reform, the Abyssinian expedition, or the prospect of war on the continent. The action of the Commission, so far, is timid, weak, illogical, and about equally unsatisfactory to both parties. The *Times'* leaders on the subject are written by Dr. Cumming, author of works on keeping bees and the Apocalypse, and who lectures in the Provinces on "No Peace with Rome." And the Commission gets no mercy from the Dissenters. "You call upon Ritualists to abandon non-essential forms and ceremonies which offend you," they say; "then why do you not abandon others which offend us, and keep us out of your communion?" The Ritualists seem zealous and confident enough to hold their own; but there are difficulties in their position worse than any that persecution can bring them. They are obliged to denounce the very bishops who ordain them, and to hold that they have received from those bishops sacerdotal powers, in which the bishops do not believe, and which they had, of course, no intention to bestow. There is no authority, and can be no obedience. The Ritualist clergymen, in effect, defy the whole bench of bishops, and utterly repudiate any power of Parliament to interfere with them. They appeal to the general doctrine and practice of the Church, but from the Church to which they appeal they are as entirely severed as any sect of Dissenters. Each priest rules over his own flock, and is Pope of his own parish, an independent but rather disorderly position. The bishops, now so divided in doctrine, must agree among themselves, or their position is lost. If they agree against the ritualists, or in favor of them, there must still be disaster. The ritual ists have the settled and avowed purpose of undoing the work of Protestantism and reuniting England and Rome; and this the Protestant party will resist to the last extremity. On the other hand, the Church cannot afford to drive so rich, so able, and so zealous a body of clergy and laity as the ritualists into open rebellion. It is a very difficult position. It is said that the Church of England is broad and comprehensive enough to include all shades of belief. That may be so as long as none of the shades are too much in earnest to tolerate the opposite shades; but when men grow zealous for their faith, they are too apt to grow in the same degree intolerant of what they consider error.

A SUNDAY AMONG THE RITUALISTS.—The *Pall Mal. Gazette* gives the following account of a recent festival Sunday at St. Bartholomew's Church, Moor lane, London:—

"At the morning service antiphons were sung before and after each of the psalms of the day, and also before and after the canticles. The lessons were read by a young layman, vested in a blue merino dress with a long train, and a girdle of the same material round his waist, over which he wore a short surplice of very light fabric, thus enabling the colors of the cassock or gown to show through. At the conclusion of matins this young man retired to the vestry, and shortly reappeared divested of his robes, and, wearing a black cassock and a differently shaped surplice, proceeded with the clergy to the altar, where he officiated as the sub-deacon and sang the epistle. The Rev. A. Squib, curate in charge, preached the sermon, which lasted only six minutes. At the evening service the altar was very tastefully decorated with flowers and candles. The service commenced at 7 o'clock and finished at a quarter to 10. This was partly accounted for by the length of some of the hymns, and the introduction of antiphons, etc. One of the hymns consisted of twenty-six verses. The sermon was preached by Father Ignatius, from the words 'Comfort ye, comfort ye, my people, saith the Lord.' After an explanation of the text, the preacher proceeded in his manner to rebuke the worldliness of the present age. He could not 'speak comfortably' to his hearers. How could he 'speak comfortably' to these who went to theatres, balls, and casinos? He believed that more than half of the people who had that morning received the holy communion, if they were to die before next Sunday, would go straight to hell fire. They were told to hate the world, but how could people be said to hate the world who frequented such places? The sermon lasted about an hour and a half."

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE BY CABLE.

Market Report of Last Evening.

LONDON, Sept. 23—Evening. — Consols, 94¼; United States Five-twenty bonds, 73¼; Illinois Central, 77; Erie Railroad, 41¼.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 23—Evening.—United States Five-twenty bonds, 78⅛.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23—Evening.—The sales of Cotton for the day amounted to 12,000 bales. Middling uplands at 9¾d; middling Orleans, 9¾d. Breadstuffs, provisions, and produce unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 23—Evening.—There has been no change in the markets.

The Hansa and Moravian Arrived Out.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 23.—The steamers Hansa and Moravian have arrived out.

European Markets To-Day.

LONDON, Sept. 24—Noon —Consols for money, 94¼; United States Five-Twenties, 73¼; Illinois Central, 77; Erie Railroad, 41¼.

LIVERPOOL, Sept. 24—Noon.—Cotton quiet, and unchanged. Breadstuffs, Provisions, and Produce unchanged.

LONDON, Sept. 24—Noon.—All the markets are unchanged.

ANTWERP, Sept. 24—Evening. — Petroleum closed firm at 55 francs.

Ship News.

QUEENSTOWN, Sept. 24—Noon.—The steamship City of Baltimore, from New York, has arrived here.

The ship W. B. Dinsmore, from Shields for Bombay, has been burned at sea. The crew were saved.

Judge Kelley at Milwaukee.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 24.—Hon. William D. Kelley, of Philadelphia, arrived here last evening, and this afternoon will address the merchants, manufacturers, and working men of this city upon industrial subjects.

The Gettysburg Lithia Springs.

GETTYSBURG, Pa., Sept. 24.—Dr. John Bell, author of the standard work on the Medicinal Waters of the United States, who has been engaged in investigating the curative effects of the Mineral spring near the Gettysburg battlefield, has completed his labors, and will in a few days give the medical public the result of his discoveries and observations in an elaborate and interesting report.

New York Republican Convention.

ALBANY, Sept. 24.—The *Evening Journal* takes strong grounds in favor of incorporating the principle of manhood suffrage in the platform of the Republican Convention at Syracuse.

Fire in Milwaukee.

MILWAUKEE, Sept. 24.—Reynolds' furniture manufactory, at the corner of Ninth and Vliet streets, was burned last night. The loss is $30,000, with no insurance.

Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Cotton dull at 24c. for middlings. Flour has declined 10@15 cts.; 7000 bbls. sold; State, $7·80@10·90; Ohio, $8·10@12·50; Western, $7·80@13; Southern, $9·90@13·75; California, $11@13·50. Wheat firm for winter, heavy for spring. Corn has advanced 1@1½c. Oats firmer, and 1c. higher. Beef quiet. Pork heavy; new mess, $23·75@24. Lard quiet. Whisky quiet.

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Stocks heavy and excited. Chicago and Rock Island, 99½; Reading, 101½; Canton Company, 42¼; Erie, 89¼; Cleveland and Toledo, 126¼; Cleveland and Pittsburg, 76½; Pittsburg and Fort Wayne, 100½; Michigan Central, 110; Michigan Southern, 75¾; New York Central, 105¾; Illinois Central, 121; Cumberland preferred, 36; Virginia Sixes, 48; Missouri Sixes, 102¾; Hudson River, 123; U. S. Five-twenties, 1862, 114¼; do. 1864, 109¾; do. 1865, 107¼; Ten-forties, 99½; Seven-thirties, 107. Sterling Exchange, 109½. Money, 7 per cent. Gold, 142¾.

THE BILLIARD CHAMPIONSHIP.

The Match for the Championship Between Dion and Nelms Declared off—John McDevitt and the Champion Cue.

MONTREAL, Sept. 23.—Private information received here states that the projected match for the billiard championship of Canada and the United States, between Dion and Nelms, has been declared off, Nelms paying forfeit. The celebrated unknown who has challenged the champion for his right to the champion's cue is John McDevitt.

EPIDEMIC AT THE DRY TORTUGAS.

One-tenth of the Entire Number of Soldiers and Prisoners Dead.

KEY WEST, Florida, Sept. 23.—By arrivals from the Dry Tortugas I learn that the yellow fever has assumed a more malignant form. Major Stone has lost his wife, and Mrs. Smith her only son. It is estimated that about one-tenth of the entire number of prisoners and soldiers have died, which number is asserted to be about five hundred. The fever originated from opening sewers which had been closed for five years, and were replete with foul air and filth.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Tuesday, Sept. 24, 1867.

There was rather more disposition to operate in stocks this morning, but prices were unsettled and drooping. Government bonds were in fair demand. 10-40s sold at 99½, no change; and June 7·30s at 106⅞, no change; 110⅜ was bid for 6s of 1881; 114 for '62 5-20s; 109¼ for '64 5-20s; 110½ for '65 5-20s; and 107⅞ for July, '65, 5-20s.

Railroad shares continue the most active on the list. Reading sold largely at from 50⅛@50¾, a decline of ⅛; Camden and Amboy at 126, a slight decline; and Pennsylvania Railroad at 53⅜, no change; 57 was bid for Minehill; 33 for North Pennsylvania; 57½ for Lehigh Valley; 41 for Elmira preferred; 27 for Catawissa preferred; and 27½ for Philadelphia and Erie.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there was more doing. Thirteenth and Fifteenth sold at 19⅛@19½; Hestonville at 13; and Spruce and Pine at 28¼@28½, no change. 64 was bid for Tenth and Eleventh; 46 for Chesnut and Walnut; 66½ for West Philadelphia; and 30 for Green and Coates.

Bank shares were firmly held at full prices. Girard sold at 60; and Commercial at 57¼, no change. 140 was bid for First National; 240 for North America; 142½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 81½ for Mechanics'; 110 for Tradesmen's; 70 for City; and 45 for Consolidation.

Canal shares were unchanged. Delaware Division sold at 55½; 14 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 26½ for preferred do.; 46½ for Lehigh Navigation, and 15 for Susquehanna Canal.

Quotations of Gold—10½ A. M., 142¼; 11 A. M., 142⅜; 12 M., 142½; 1 P. M., 142⅝, a decline of ¼ on the closing price last evening.

—The New York *Times* of this morning says:—"The full rate of 7 per cent. for money is paid by the brokers to-day as the general rule. The exceptions at 6 per cent. are in favor of Government collateral. Most of the leaders started early with their accounts this morning, and by 9 o'clock the market worked quite steadily. Some of the prominent bank officers talk with more confidence of the course of the supply and demand, and while some of the Western banks at the great grain ports continue to rely upon their corresponding banks here for short discounts, the proceeds are not all drawn in currency, as a week or two ago, but by checks on New York to pay for goods, or on mercantile engagements here. The lawful tender surplus, as noticed above, and the disbursements since Friday from the Treasury will keep the bank movement comparatively easy through the remainder of this month, but should the Western demand for currency continue after that time, there is a reasonable probability that the Secretary of the Treasury will employ a portion of his three per cent. legal-tender certificates to the relief of the trade demands of the country to move the crops. The necessity for representing this point to him by the Associated Banks of the great cities, who have to supply the West, has not yet occurred, but we have no doubt it will be taken into consideration before another instalment upon the compound legal-tender notes falls due, which will be about the 15th of October. Meanwhile we have as little question that the policy of the Department will be to further reduce its currency balances by disbursements or purchases of 7·30 per cents. at New York. The grant of authority by Congress to fortify the associated banks of the large cities with $50,000,000, to take the place of a corresponding amount of compound notes withdrawn, was made for just such a contingency in the money market as we find now occurring from the demands to move the Western crops, and we think that Mr. McCulloch, as a Western man, understands the force of this point and his own duty in the premises, without any very urgent representations in advance of or to justify his action.

"The Gold Market opened a little higher than the closing rate of Saturday, 143¼ per cent., and the sales ran up to 143⅛@143⅜ for a short time, but subsequently returned to 143@143¼, and closed about 142⅝ per cent. The cash gold is easy, and from 5 to 7 per cent. interest is paid to carry over balances."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by Dehaven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street

FIRST BOARD.

1 sh	Cam & Am	126	100 sh	Read R	c. 50⅝
2 sh	Girard Bank	60	100	do	c. 50⅝
17 sh	Del Div	53⅜	100	do	c. 50⅝
150 sh	Hestonville	13	100	do	s10. 50⅝
100 sh	13th & 15th	19½	100	do	s5. 50⅝
11 sh	Sp & Pine	28¾	100	do	b5. 50⅝
4	do	28¼	100	do	b30. 50⅝
100 sh	Read R	b60. 50¾	100	do	b30. 50⅝
100	do	c. 50¾	100	do	b30. 50⅝
100	do	s10. 50¾	100	do	b30. 50⅝

BETWEEN BOARDS.

$1000	U S 10-40s. cp	99½	10 sh	Read R	51
$1000	do	99½	100	do	s5wn. 50⅝
$2000	U S 7-30s. Je	106⅝	200	do	50⅝
$5000	N Jer 6s. ex'ts.	85.102½	200	do	s5wn. 5s. 50⅝
100 sh	Ocean Oil	4	100	do	50⅝
100	do	4	100	do	s10. 50⅝
10 sh	Com'l Bk.	85wn 57⅛	100	do	50⅝
17 sh	Cam & Am	126	100	do	s20a5. 50⅝
13	do	126	2 sh	Leh N stk	46½
15 sh	Penna R	53⅜	23	do	46½
9	do	53⅜	19	do	46½
12 sh	Leh V R	57⅛			

SECOND BOARD.

$1200	City 6s, New	100⅝	350 sh	Read R	5. 50⅝
$800	do. Old	98¼	200	do	s30. 50⅝
17 sh	Mech Bk	31¾	200 sh	Cata Pf	s30. 27¾

—Messrs. William Painter & Co., bankers, No. 36 S. Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 12 o'clock:—U. S. 6s, 1881, 110⅛@110½; U. S. 5-20s, 1862, 113⅛@114¼; do., 1864, 109¼@109½; do., 1865, 110@110¼; do. new, 107¼@108; 5s, 10-40s, 99⅛@99½; U. S. 7·30s, 2d series, 106⅜@107; 3d series, 106⅜@107; Compound Interest Notes, December, 1864, 118@118⅛; May, 1865, 117@117¼; August, 1865, 116@116¼; September, 1865, 115¼@115⅝; October, 1865, 115@115¼.

—Messrs. Jay Cooke & Co. quote Government securities, etc., as follows:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅛@110½; old 5-20s, 114@114¼; 5-20s, 1864, 109¼@109¾; do., 1865, 110@110¼; do., July, 107⅛@108; do., 1867, 107⅞@108; 10-40s, 99⅛@99⅝; 7·30s, Aug., par; do., June, 106⅜@107; do., July, 106⅜@107. Gold, 142⅛@142⅜.

—Messrs. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, report the following rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—U. S. 6s of 1881, 110⅛@110⅜; do. 1862, 113⅞@114¼; do. 1864, 109¼@109⅜; do., 1865, 110@110¼; do., 1865, new, 107⅛@108⅛; do., 1867, new, 107⅞@108⅛; do. 5s, 10-40s, 99¼@99⅝; do. 7·30s, June, 106⅜@107; do., July, 106⅜@107; Compound Interest Notes, June, 1864, 119·40; do., July, 1864, 119·40; do. August, 1864, 119·40; do., October, 1864, 119@119¼; do., December, 1864, 118@118⅛; do., May, 1865, 117@117¼; do., August, 1865, 116@116¼; do., September, 1865, 115¼@115⅝; do. October, 1865, 115@115¼; Gold, 142⅛@142⅜. Silver, 136¼@138.

Philadelphia Trade Report.

TUESDAY, Sept. 24.—Bark is in steady demand with sales of 23 hhds. No. 1 Quercitron at $55 ₱ ton.

Seeds—Cloverseed commands $8·50@9 ₱ 64 lbs. Timothy may be quoted at $2·75@3. 2800 bushels Flaxseed sold at $2·80@2·85.

The Flour Market is devoid of life, and the demand is entirely from the home consumers, who operate with extreme caution. Sales of 600 barrels, including 300 barrels spring wheat extra family on private terms; 200 barrels do. do., at $10·75@11·75; 1000 barrels Pennsylvania and Ohio do. do. at $11@12; fancy at $13@14; old stock and new wheat extra at $8@9·50; and superfine at $7·50@8·25. Rye Flour may be quoted $8·25@8·75. In Corn Meal nothing doing.

The Wheat Market is quiet, but prices remain without change. Sales of 1500 bushels Pennsylvania and Southern at $2·20@2·40; 500 bushels amber at $2·50, and California, in lots, at $2·70@2·75. 1000 bushels Rye were taken at $1·55, an advance. Corn is held with more firmness. Sales of 2000 bushels yellow at $1·40@1·42, and Western mixed at $1·37@1·38. Oats are taken at 70@75 cents for good and prime. 3000 bushels Barley sold at $1·56, and 1000 bushels Malt at $1·63.

Whisky—Nothing doing.

LATEST SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

For additional Marine News see Third Page.

PORT OF PHILADELPHIA.....SEPTEMBER 24.

STATE OF THERMOMETER AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH OFFICE.

7 A. M.....60 | 11 A. M.....70 | 2 P. M.....73

CLEARED THIS MORNING.

Brig Imperador, Heard, Pernambuco, A. F. Damon.
Brig Aurora, Jollyman, Rotterdam, L. Westergaard & Co.
Schr West Wind, Lawson, Richmond, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr W. H. Tiers, Hoffman, Mobile, D. S. Stetson & Co.
Str Decatur, Fenton, Baltimore, J. D. Ruoff.

ARRIVED THIS MORNING.

Br. barque Somerville, Hill, 49 days from Gottenburg, with iron to E. A. Souder & Co.
Barque Merrimac, Marshall, from Messina, via Gibraltar 28th ult., with fruit, etc., to N. Heilings & Bro.
Schr West Wind, Lawson, from Boston.
Steamer J. S. Shriver, Dennis, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to A. Groves, Jr.
Steamer Diamond State, Talbot, 13 hours from Baltimore, with mdse. to J. D. Ruoff.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Exchange.

LEWES, Del., Sept. 22.—The following vessels from Philadelphia went to sea to-day:—Barque D. Cornwell, for Londonderry; brigs Matilda, for Barbados; Oak Point, for Genoa; Lizabel, for Greenport; Raven, for Marseilles; W. Howes, for Bath; and schr A. E. Campbell, for Boston. Quite a fleet at anchor in the roadstead.

JOSEPH LAFETRA.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Norman, Crowell, hence, at Boston this morning.

Barque Union, hence for Marseilles, was spoken 15th inst., lat. 39 47, lon. 63 36.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

NEW YORK, Sept. 24.—Arrived, steamship St. Laurent, from Havre 13th inst.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

NEW YORK, Sept. 23.—Arrived, steamship Bellona, Dixon, from London.
Steamship Teutonia, Kier, from Hamburg.
Steamship City of Cork, Phillips, from Antwerp.
Ship Minnehaha, McGrath, from London.
Ship Calhoun, Crary, from Liverpool.
Ship John Bertram, Petersen, from Hamburg.
Barque Fanch-a-Ballagh, Doyle, from Hamburg.
Brig Ottawa, Wilson, from Malaga.
Brig Mariposa, Nash, from Lisbon.

MEMBERS OF SELECT AND COMMON Council of the City of Philadelphia will meet in their respective Chambers on WEDNESDAY, September 25, 1867, at 4½ P. M., to take part in the reception of Major-General Sheridan. Also, on THURSDAY AFTERNOON, at 12½ P. M., to tender the hospitalities of the city to General Sheridan.

DANIEL P. RAY, Chairman.
Attest—ABRAHAM STEWARD, Clerk. 9 24 2t

FOURTH EDITION

LATEST FROM WASHINGTON.

Leading Democrats from Pennsylvania Anxious to See the President—General Grant Present at the Cabinet Meeting To-Day.

[SPECIAL DESPATCHES TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, Sept. 24.

Ex-Senator Cowan and Representative Glossbrenner arrived here to-day. The assembling of leading Pennsylvania Democrats here, including Getz, Glancy Jones, and Glossbrenner, indicates that they are bound to lay siege to Mr. Johnson, to urge him to help them at the coming election. None of these parties, however, have seen the President yet to-day, who was engaged during the morning chiefly with Fitz John Porter. The Cabinet met at 12·30, all present except Browning and Postmaster-General Randall. General Grant being in attendance leads to the belief that reconstruction matters are under discussion.

The Yellow Fever at New Orleans.

Dr. H. R. Linderman, Director of the Mint, has handed us the following interesting letter for publication:—

UNITED STATES BRANCH MINT, NEW ORLEANS, Sept. 19, 1867.—My Dear Sir:—I arrived here night before last, and found everything in a satisfactory state, including the health of all the men employed here. From the papers you will have seen that the epidemic is still on the increase, and spreading into the smaller towns bordering upon the lake shore and river bank, with an unusual fatality. So far as I can learn, there have been but very few cases among the natives or thoroughly acclimated; but children up to the age of fourteen years, though born here, are frequently taken down with the disease, but the mortality among them is, perhaps, a little less than it would be among unacclimated persons of the same age. In approaching the city by the Jackson Railroad, it was readily perceived how great and widespread the panic is. The cars going northward were full, while in the southern train, in which I travelled, I was the only through passenger, and but about twenty way passengers, picked up within the last hundred miles.

I am afraid I shall be obliged to delay the commencement of the contemplated repairs until the epidemic has somewhat abated, as it will be difficult to get men.

This same trouble will also delay my operations in the lighthouse business, the workmen having nearly all been called in from the works in progress. Quite a number of deaths have taken place among the crews of the lighthouse vessels, among them a very sad case. Mr. Stanley (a Baltimorean), Chief Engineer of the steamer Geranium, had two sons with him as firemen. One was left behind here sick, while the steamer proceeded to Brashear. On the voyage the other son took the fever and died, and was refused burial in the cemetery of Brashear City. The father, while engaged in the mournful duty of burying his son in the barren sands of the beach, received a telegram announcing the death of the other son in this city, thus leaving him alone.

With my best regards to the officers of the Mint, and my warmest thanks for the kind interest you have taken in my behalf,

I am, very truly, your friend,
M. F. BONZANO.

HON. H. R. Linderman, Director United States Mint, Philadelphia, Pa.

From St. Louis.

ST. LOUIS, Sept. 24.—The 18th Kansas Regiment left Fort Hays on Sunday for Fort Larned, to protect the Indian Commissioners. An Omaha despatch says that Commissioner Taylor denies the reports of the correspondents from the council at North

SPIRIT OF THE PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS—COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

The Age of Competition.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Everybody remembers the War of the Dictionaries, and the impressive appeals which were promulgated to the bewildered public to "Get the best." In these latter days, the lexicographical duel having a little abated, we have the War of the Sewing Machines and the War of the Piano-Fortes. The contests of trade have assumed almost the bitterness of religious controversy. "We keeps a poet," said the wife of the proprietor of an incomparable blacking, a remark which tickled Lord Byron so much that for some time he was continually alluding to it in his letters. It is notorious that the age has produced no great epical production; and after ruminating for many hours, we have determined that no poet of the day could desire a better subject for twelve books of heroic verse than the War of the Piano-Fortes. We could easily frame an argument. The poem would begin with the customary call upon nine well-known ancient ladies, and one frisky old gentleman by the name of Phœbus Apollo. Twenty lines would follow upon the time when Music, heavenly maid, was young. Invention of the ancient lyre, contests of the Grecian poets, with faint allusions to the contests of Steinway and Chickering. Six lines about St. Cecilia, for which the writer might read up in Dryden's ode. Mention of the fact that Orpheus had no piano-forte description of the Flaying of Marsyas, in which the author might exhibit great anatomical knowledge, for which he would read up in Sir Charles Bell. General view of the History of Music, for which see Dr. Burney, Sir John Hawkins, and the advertisements of Max Maretzek. This would finish the First Book. Hints for the remaining eleven may be had cheap by applying in the proper quarter.

We don't know why we thus indulge in banter. The competitions of trade have already assumed a serious aspect, and resulted in an ink-shed which we may fairly characterize as profuse. The time has gone by when chapmen stood in their doorways crying out all day, "What d'ye lack? what d'ye lack?" The modern advertisement has taken the place of this shop rhetoric; and, for aught we know, the fish-wives of Billingsgate now advertise their herrings and haddocks in the London *Times*. Formerly, it was quite enough for a man to keep his shop, and his shop would keep him; but, nowadays, whoever would sell anything must make known his wishes by proclamation. It would be ungrateful in us if we were to find fault with this state of things, by which we live and thrive; and so long as tradesmen keep good-natured, their ardors and activities are not merely pardonable, but honorable. The old adage has found a new significance. The devil will most certainly take the hindmost.

It would be quite frightful, if the explorer were of a lugubrious turn of mind, to think of all the "Wants" which the pages of a daily journal present. So many people out of place and anxious for work—so many emitting a little four-line appeal for employment—so many with something to sell, which they must sell or financially perish—so many defending for dear life the excellence and the cheapness of their wares—so many conflicting interests and rivalries apparently desperate—so many deadly antagonists making their worst commercial faces at each other—so many wishing the very things which so many other people are burning to furnish—in short, such a general medley and mixture, and crowd of cross purposes! Nothing under the sun that may not be had for a little money—except peace, contentment, and happiness! The world a great market place in which we may buy everything—except truth, and honor, and success! Swarms of men mutually dependent upon each other, and all living in a state of chronic antagonism!

But this view, however natural to the man of dyspepsia, or to the man of bilious leisure, would, as is usual with all low and despairing views of human life, be an unjust one. The philosophical truth, we take it, is that if the average of men did not gratify their wishes and find a fulfilment of their purposes in advertising, instead of increasing and rising almost to the dignity of a fine art, advertising would long ago have gone altogether out of use. As practised at the present day, it has a claim to be considered as an invention or discovery. It is almost certain that those who use it as a means fail only in a small minority of cases to attain their ends. There is only one class of advertisements arranged as "Wants;" but really all advertisements indicate a want of something, which it is for the interest of somebody to supply. But, after all, notwithstanding the great success of the system, we hardly think that its prodigious economy of time and money is sufficiently appreciated. A Wall street broker may run up and down that quiet and pastoral thoroughfare, with his stock of goods in his hand, and his very presence advertises his merchandise; but nobody can meander from house to house with a large and valuable assortment of anything on his back. When peddling went out advertising came in; three centuries ago the infallible pills and pain extinguishers would have been sold from a stage in the middle of a fair. No doubt, if the truth were known, Paracelsus himself vended his panaceas in that ignoble way. We have changed all that, and advertising having made competition possible, we have it in its sharpest, most eager, and most adventurous form. The time has not come for refining and making chivalrous such combats in these columns; and we do not therefore advise our warriors to keep their tempers. The field which they purchase of us is their own for all save immoral purposes; but as we have several small lots in the neighborhood, which we reserve for our own exclusive occupation, we trust that our knightly tenants will not tilt more noisily than is necessary.

Accumulation of Gold in London and Paris.

From the N. Y. Times.

There is an extraordinary accumulation of gold at present in the Banks of England and France. The former has run up its stock of coin to $121,875,000, and the latter to $190,000,000, making a total which is far beyond what is needed either for the current purposes of trade in the two capitals or for the security and stability of the banks.

The only general reason that can be assigned for this unprecedented increase of idle capital, is the feeling of caution and fear in regard to the future that prevails throughout the business circles of Europe. It is not unlikely that the stock of coin will be considerably reduced within a short time for the purpose of moving the crops. Public confidence in the continuance of peace may revive a little with the approach of winter. But the prospect of business generally in Europe becoming very brisk is not encouraging. Great Britain has more expensive national enterprises on foot than usual. There is still considerable discontent in Ireland. The war against Abyssinia is just beginning. Then British capital is retreating from all quarters of the world in which there is any sign of disturbance.

In France the fortifications at Strasbourg are being strengthened. The Luxembourg and the Danish questions have not been settled satisfactorily to the Emperor Napoleon, and occasional reports regarding their reopening find ready credence. A conference between the King of Prussia and the Emperor and Empress of France and the sovereigns of North Germany has been called. The Roman question still presses towards a solution which it seems difficult to reach peacefully. There is an insurrection in Spain. Russia is arming. Preparations are being made for a rising in Bulgaria to drive the Turks out of Europe. All these, and many similar indications of coming trouble, added to the war in South America and difficulties in obstructions to trade in other parts of the world, drive capital into the Bank of England, and must retain most of the surplus there for some time to come. The people of Great Britain and the Continent generally are not disposed to engage in any speculations at present; the future is uncertain, and they have taken in sail in view of the cloud of war in the distance.

The only good outlet for the surplus capital of Europe is this country. Here there is no danger of war. Our natural resources are unbounded, and we could give profitable employment to far more money than we are likely to obtain from any quarter. If the present threatening aspect of affairs on the other side of the Atlantic continues, we may hope to receive a large influx of foreign capital.

Life Insurance, and Its Popular Estimation.

From the N. Y. Tribune.

Most of our readers will remember that a chief result of the convention of insurance companies, held last November, was the organization of a Chamber of Life Insurance of the United States. The plan of this Chamber was excellent, embodying as it did mutual consultations and advice among the companies upon all matters referring to their scientific knowledge, business efficiency, and general prosperity. One of its first visible results now makes its appearance. It is a list of all companies in the United States, the number of their policies, their assets and liabilities, and places of business. Such a list would be valuable, merely *as* a list, if its information were new. But the facts which it embodies were tolerably accessible before the present issue; and no special credit is due, therefore, to the Chamber for bringing them forward. Nor can the tabular statement of what the companies have done be regarded as particularly impressive. The mind is led to consider the exhibit a view of shortcomings instead of success, and rather an indication of what is possible than a eulogy upon what has been done.

The total population of the United States may now be roundly stated at 36,000,000. There are in force, or were on January 1, only 349,322 policies. We exclude foreign countries with American branches, and "Accident" companies. Of this number of policies, New York, with a population of 3,097,304, issued 153,011; Connecticut, 92,135 policies, population 370,792; Massachusetts, 28,509 policies, population 1,221,432; New Jersey, 27,646 policies, population 489,555; Pennsylvania, 14,271 policies, population 2,311,786. The total population of these five States being 7,490,869, the total of policies in force issued by them is 315,752, leaving 33,570 policies to be distributed over the remaining two-thirds of the population. Of course it will be said that New York naturally absorbs a very great proportion of the business of the country, but that does not account for the condition of life insurance as gathered from these figures, nor for other significant facts, such as that while New Jersey with her 489,555 people issues 27,646 policies, Massachusetts, with three times more people, issues less than a thousand more policies.

We believe it to be strictly true that the business of life insurance could be increased twenty-fold by using the right means of attracting the public. The benefits conferred by the system are too little known, and yet they are as important as they are various. A policy of insurance is at once an investment at a high rate of interest, and an available security in many transactions. It represents a sum of money, realizable in case of the insured party's death, often larger than could be accumulated by the savings of many years, and certainly larger than the premiums would aggregate if simply placed out at even compound interest. If the death be premature the amount is payable at once, and the outlay to secure it may be very trifling. The man who has provided against the contingency of his early decease has done a simple act of prudence and justice which will be a source of mental comfort to himself, and regarded by his family as a proof of his wise affection for them. Should he desire a provision for his old age, he can, by a plan common with many companies, enter upon an annual income at a specified date, if he makes an annual payment up to that time. Should he wish an endowment for his daughters, he can avail himself of a method whereby such endowment will become due. In short, there are, in the very numerous and valuable developments of life insurance, safeguards against disaster to children and widows, and means by which many benefits can be realized even during the life of the insured.

Of the manner in which the great truths and benefits of insurance shall be best made known, much may be said. There are many agents, but how are they selected, and how many of them are zealous in the representation of their principals? There are prospectuses, but how much ability do they display in setting forth reasons for insuring and the dangers of neglecting it? There is some advertising, but how much of it is striking and effective? And then the cry of insurance is unfamiliar to a large proportion of society. It is not seen that a thousand men may combine to pay a sum yearly, or at shorter periods, towards a fund out of which the survivors of each member may at his death be paid a certain fixed sum; nor that the number who will die is fixed by the law of averages so that a strict calculation be large enough. Many people who now regard an insurance company as they would a merely speculative corporation, which may deceive them or fail, would, if they knew how certain the results of insurance are, and that there is no speculation in it, have the faith which would attract them to its doors. This popular education may be extended very much, and should be. We should like to see balance-sheets with statements plain and easily followed, and that companies endeavor to gain customers by offering to the public some training by which their soundness may be proved, and their liberality explained.

Whether the Chamber contemplate this kind of work, we do not know. But would it not be well if they induced a combined effort to raise the business into more prominence than it enjoys at present? There is nothing to prevent the compilation of an inexpensive manual which all the offices could circulate, for instance. The table before us does not contain the kind of information which is most useful to them, or those whose support they endeavor to gain. The information that would be useful should be within reach of the Chamber, and may be presented in such form that readers will be attracted, and business consequently increased.

Mexico—Her Political Elements Settling Down.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The political elements in Mexico, if we may judge from our correspondence, are settling into quiet. From Vera Cruz, from the city of Mexico and from the Rio Grande, our news is that there is a good prospect of an era of peace and prosperity for that war-ridden land. If the French intervention gave no other benefit, it at least united nearly all the opposing factions for four years into a common cause, and taught them to forget political, feudal, and personal differences. The Mexicans have awakened, too, to the idea that the United States can no longer wait for them. They must take up their republican march with us, advance with us, drink in the energy of Western enterprise with us, inaugurate an era of prosperity and progress, or they must sink before the nation which cannot afford to drag them along. Their geographical position is such that the two nations must work in unity. The same great principles, internal, external, and commercial, must govern both. If the Mexicans fail to appreciate these facts, they will go down before the steady westward march of the North American. Adopting these truths as a political guide, they may preserve their territory intact, rise to a glorious future, and save us the work of building up a nationality there which will harmonize with us. The United States has her eyes on the continent. Spanish America must wheel into line.

There is a marked spirit of concession in the Liberal leaders of Mexico, which gives hope of national stability. General Diaz, the first military man of the country, absolutely refuses to lend himself to any oppostion to President Juarez. In fact, General Diaz looks upon the President as a father, for he was educated under his eye, being a student at Oajaca, in the college of which Juarez was principal. Escobedo, too, having cleared himself from the foul forgeries which the Matamoras *Ranchero* prefixed to his name, is in full support of Juarez, and will in Northern Mexico keep down any of the disturbing elements that may oppose the coming Presidential election. Juarez will undoubtedly be re-elected. In one sense this is necessary, that the Mexican people may show to Europe and the world that they endorse the acts of their President, and that he has ever been their choice, notwithstanding the statements of he friends and instigators of the empire. Of the sentiments of President Juarez and his good-will towards the United States, we cannot find a better illustration than in the letter to his friend, Antonio Flores. In this he says:—

"My sole ambition is peace for Mexico and prosperity for her people. It matters not to me to what patriot hands its destinies are confided, so that our beloved and unfortunate nation is happy. Extremely anxious as I am to return to private life, I shall shrink from no duty confided to me by a brave and suffering people. * * * * * * *

"I still hear of dissensions on the northern frontier. Advise our friends to abide by the decision of the popular will, to avoid lawlessness, and return to the business pursuits of life, for in them prosperity lies. Above all, assure citizens from the States who are abiding with you that the supreme Government of Mexico holds in high esteem the services of the great republic of the North in their behalf in the recent crisis, and that its citizens shall be well protected." * * * * * * *

Let Mexico live up to these ideas enunciated by her great President, and there is everything that she can hope for in store for her. She has now a chance to prove if she can govern herself; but we counsel her to remember that she is in contact with the United States, and must infuse into herself all those elements of national activity which animate and give us such a wonderful development. There must be no narrow Spanish ideas in her government. A broad, open policy, a general breaking down of the exclusive barriers which hedge her in, will save her. This must be her guide, or as a separate nation she is lost.

Around Juarez have crystallized all the political elements in the country, and the people of Mexico look to him, as we looked to Lincoln, as a political savior. He has, as the Mexican leader, finally disposed of the party which has no longer any power to continue the revolutions which they have carried on for forty years. Our duty in the case is clear. Give the Mexicans a chance, and should they then fail they will force themselves into the United States, even were we disposed to prevent it.

The Reconstruction Generals at Washington.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The presence of Generals Sheridan, Sickles, and Hancock in Washington, in obedience to a call from General Grant, puzzles the politicians. The radicals, however, think it a good sign, while the Copperheads are apprehensive of mischief from it, in widening the breach between them and General Grant. We dare say, however, that the General-in-Chief, charged with the practical direction of all this business of Southern reconstruction, has simply called these subordinate Generals to Washington to give him all the information which they possess on the subject, and that in the interval to the reassembling of Congress the work will go on quietly in the South, and that, with the meeting of the two houses, General Grant will submit to them a report on the progress of reconstruction which will be satisfactory to the country, though not, perhaps, entirely satisfactory to the impeachment radicals.

The Next Presidency in a Commercial View.

From the N. Y. Herald.

The London *Times*, in a labored exposition of the present aspects of the conflict between our President and Congress, comes at last to the conclusion that as the success of the Republican party in the approaching Presidential election is a sure thing, "the final choice of candidates will be a matter of scarcely less interest here (in England) than on the other side of the Atlantic;" and that "the sooner the country is completely settled the better it will be for the rest of the world, if only for commercial considerations." Now, while these "commercial considerations" are well put, inasmuch as the delay of settlement of this work of reconstruction involves to the United States a commercial loss or gain of some two or three hundred millions a year, our English contemporary is, perhaps, a little too fast in assuming that our coming Presidential election is a sure thing for the Republican party as it now stands. The approaching State elections in Ohio, Pennsylvania, and New York may upset all the present calculations of the radical politicians, including Mr. Chase, his financial system and his leading political ideas of universal negro suffrage and negro supremacy in the South.

Lightening the Ship.

From the N. Y. World.

The Republicans are acting like mariners in a heavy tempest, who pitch overboard a great part of their cargo to save the ship and crew. The first bale of freight tumbled into the sea was the liquor law in Massachusetts. All the prohibitory laws in that State have been Republican measures, advocated by Republican popers and stump-speakers, passed by Republican legislatures, executed by Republican constables, and opposed by Democratic speeches, votes, law-suits, invective, and ridicule. But the Republican State Convention, warned by the sudden fall of the barometer, have declared that the Republican party must not be considered responsible for the liquor law; trying to save their ship by heaving it over, with some dim hope that it will float of itself.

The next valuable piece of freight that is to be flung into the devouring waves is the Constitutional Convention of this State. The calling of the Convention was a Republican movement. No Democrat desired or favored it. But since the Maine and California elections, the Convention is seen to be too heavy for the Republican ship, and although it has been decided by a caucus not to sacrifice it, it is nevertheless certain to go. The vessel careens so dangerously when this heavy incumbrance is carried to the edge of the deck, that there is nearly as much peril in casting it over as keeping it on board; but over it will go, even if at the stern. It is a load the Republican party cannot carry in the present emergency.

Even that precious part of the cargo, negro suffrage in this State, must go where Jonah went in the voyage to Nineveh; but it is doubtful if any compassionate monster will give it a subaqueous passage and vomit it up on dry land. It may be said that negro suffrage will be necessarily lost with the failure of the Convention. But this is not so. The article containing it was long ago completed, and the Democrats will generously propose to submit it at once, as a separate amendment. In the stress of political weather the Republicans will not dare to do this, so urgent is their necessity of lightening the ship. They will, of course, contrive all sorts of plausible excuses; but whatever may be their excuses for not submitting it, the real reason will be that they are scared by the certainty of its defeat.

The impeachment of President Johnson is another part of the Republican cargo that is destined to go overboard. Although the President has more boldly confronted and defied them since Congress adjourned than ever before, we shall hear little more about his impeachment, and that little will be fainter and fainter. The party is getting seriously alarmed, and the more discreet of its journals are warning and exhorting it against raising or reviving any issues on which the party is not a unit. All such warnings are, of course, signal-guns of distress.

About the Mormons.

From the N. Y. World.

The telegraphic news which reaches us from Utah is often startling but seldom trustworthy. One time we are told that the "Saints" were at loggerheads, and a number of them had been read out of the Mormon Church by Brigham Young himself. Subsequent accounts by mail failed to confirm the story. On Friday last another story was telegraphed, equally startling and, as we have no doubt the event will prove, equally untruthful. It was to the effect that the Mormon elders were making speeches stirring up sedition, and boasting that they would not obey the laws of Congress. These stories, of course, come from the "Gentiles," who, living among the Mormons, and not admitted to their social life, hate the "Saints" intensely. It is from this adverse and angry minority that the people of the country get their impressions of the Mormons.

Some time or other this Mormon question will come up for settlement, and it is, therefore, desirable that the public mind should not be bedeviled by the inventions of their personal enemies. Leaving out of view polygamy, the leaders of this strange sect must be credited with some good and even wonderful exploits. They have taken the most degraded population of Great Britain, the Welch miners and English laborers, have trained them into ways of thrift, sobriety, cleanliness, and a certain kind of intelligence. They have literally changed a desert into a garden, and soon an opulent State will appear in what but a few years since was a howling wilderness. For the present we ought to let the Mormons alone. They are helping to populate a thinly settled section with hard-working and intelligently directed people. We can safely trust to time and a sufficiently large Gentile population to rid us of polygamy; but in the interim let us close our ears against the stories of their personal enemies.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING.

The modern and extremely popular packing, called

MILLER'S LUBRICATIVE,

OR

SOAP-STONE PACKING,

Has already been adopted by over 20,000 Locomotive and Stationary Engines, and is beyond question the easiest applied, the most durable, the cheapest, and wears the machinery the least of any steam engine packing yet introduced. It is not liable to burn or cut, does not require oil, and there is no waste in the use, as it is made of all sizes to suit the boxes, from ¼ to 2 inches in diameter. All persons interested in the use of the steam engine are particularly requested to give this packing a trial. A liberal discount will be made to dealers.

M. C. SADLER,
NO. 639 ARCH STREET, PHILA.
Sole Agent for Pennsylvania and Delaware.
See certificate below.

OFFICE OF THE SUPERINTENDENT OF MOTIVE POWER AND MACHINERY, ERIE RAILWAY,
NEW YORK, Sept. 29, 1866.

MY DEAR SIR:—In reply to your inquiries in relation to the comparative economy of Hemp Packing, as compared with Lubricating Packing, I will say that Hemp Packing, at an average cost of 33 cents per pound, costs us 22-10 mills per mile run, while the Lubricating Packing costs, at an average cost of 81 22 cents per pound, 14-16 mill per mile run. We propose to use it exclusively for all Steam Stuffing Boxes. Very truly yours,
H. G. BROOKS, Supt. M. P. & M.

P. S.—The popular

HYDRAULIC PACKING,

Adapted to cold-water pumps, and made similar to the Lubricative Packing, but of different material, will be furnished promptly any size from ⅜ to 2 inches, and will be found a superior article for pumps.
9 21 stuth 24tp M. C. S.

BALTIMORE
IMPROVED BASE BURNING
FIRE-PLACE HEATER,
WITH
Magazine and Illuminating Doors.
The most Cheerful and Perfect Heater in Use. To be had Wholesale and Retail of J. S. CLARK,
9 6 1m2p No. 1008 MARKET Street, Phila.

Old Rye Whiskies.

THE LARGEST AND BEST STOCK OF

FINE OLD RYE WHISKIES

IN THE LAND IS NOW POSSESSED BY

HENRY S. HANNIS & CO.,

Nos. 218 and 220 SOUTH FRONT STREET,

WHO OFFER THE SAME TO THE TRADE IN LOTS ON VERY ADVANTAGEOUS TERMS.

Their Stock of Rye Whiskies, IN BOND, comprises all the favorite brands extant, and runs through the various months of 1865, '66, and of this year, up to present date.

Liberal contracts made for lots to arrive at Pennsylvania Railroad Depot, Ericsson Line Wharf, or at Bonded Warehouses, as parties may elect.

CARPETINGS,

OIL CLOTHS AND DRUGGETS.

REEVE L. KNIGHT & SON,

9 12 thstu2m NO. 807 CHESNUT STREET.

LOOKING-GLASSES

OF THE

BEST FRENCH PLATE,

In Every Style of Frames,

ON HAND OR MADE TO ORDER.

NEW ART GALLERY,

F. BOLAND & CO.,

8 2 1m2p] No. 614 ARCH Street.

FURNISHING GOODS, SHIRTS, &C.

MERINO UNDERWEAR IN GREAT VARIETY, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE.
Merino Underwear for Gents.
Merino Underwear for Youths.
Merino Underwear for Infants.
Merino Underwear for Misses.
Merino Underwear for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Ladies.
Merino Hose for Misses.
Merino Hose for Youths.
Merino Hose for Infants.
Merino Hose for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, white, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, scarlet, for Gents.
All-wool Shirts, grey mixed.
All-wool Shirts, blue mixed.
All the above, of superior qualities, for sale at
HOFMANN'S HOSIERY STORE,
3 5 tuths] No. 9 North EIGHTH Street.

J. W. SCOTT & CO.,
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS
NO. 814 CHESNUT STREET,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 27 rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE
PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.
All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.
WINCHESTER & CO.,
1 11] No. 706 CHESNUT Street.

GROCERIES, ETC.

FRESH FRUITS, 1867.

PEACHES, PEARS, PINEAPPLES,
PLUMS, APRICOTS, CHERRIES,
BLACKBERRIES, QUINCES, ETC.
PRESERVED AND FRESH, IN CANS AND GLASS JARS,
Put up for our particular trade, and for sale by the dozen, or in smaller quantities, by
MITCHELL & FLETCHER,
9 10 3m NO. 1204 CHESNUT STREET.

SUPERIOR VINEGARS.

GENUINE FRENCH WHITE WINE
AND
PURE OLD CIDER VINEGARS,
FOR SALE BY
JAMES R. WEBB,
8 14] Corner WALNUT and EIGHTH Sts.

WHITE PRESERVING BRANDY,
PURE CIDER AND WINE VINEGAR,
GREEN GINGER, MUSTARD SEED, SPICES, ETC.
All the requisites for Preserving and Pickling purposes.
ALLERT C. ROBERTS,
Dealer in Fine Groceries,
11 7 rp Corner ELEVENTH and VINE Sts.

FRENCH STEAM

SCOURING.

ALBEDYLL, MARX & CO.

NO. 139 SOUTH ELEVENTH STREET

AND

NO. 510 RACE STREET. 9 10 mwf

COTTON AND FLAX,
SAIL DUCK AND CANVAS,
Of all numbers and brands.
Tent, Awning, Trunk, and Wagon Cover Duck;
Also, Paper Manufacturers' Drier Felts, from one to several feet wide; Fauling, Belting, Sail Twine, etc.
JOHN W. EVERMAN & CO.,
3 6] No. 105 JONES' Alley.

INSTRUCTION.

GREAT NATIONAL TELEGRAPHIC
AND
COMMERCIAL INSTITUTE,
NOS. 809 AND 811 CHESNUT STREET
PHILADELPHIA.

REMOVAL
To the Finest College Rooms in the City,
Part of the Second, and the whole of the Third and Fourth Floors of
BANK OF REPUBLIC BUILDINGS,
Nearly Opposite the Continental Hotel.
The best organized and conducted Business College in the city.
The Corps of Teachers has no superior.
Education for the Counting-room in the shortest possible time consistent with the interests of the student.
Send for circular.
6 26 6m JACOB H. TAYLOR, President.

AMERICAN CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC.
CLASS ROOMS,
S. E. CORNER TENTH AND WALNUT STREETS.
There are still a few vacancies for the study of Vocal Music, Piano, Violin, Harmony, Organ, Melodeon, the Italian, French, German, and Spanish Languages, and Elocution.
Tuition, in small classes, for each Branch, from Ten to Twenty Dollars per Quarter, under the best Masters.
Singing Classes for Boys and Girls, 5 to 7 P. M.
AN ORCHESTRAL CLASS
For Amateur Musicians to study concerted music, is now being formed under the Direction and Instruction of
MR. CARL GAERTNER.
Subscription, Five Dollars per Quarter.
There are vacancies for Violin, Viola, Violoncello, Double Bass, Flute, Oboe, Clarionet, Bassoon, Horn, Trumpet, Trombone, etc.
Office Hours, 10 to 12 A. M. and 4 to 6 P. M.
9 23 2t* No. 1214 CHESNUT Street.

RUGBY ACADEMY, FOR YOUNG MEN and Boys, No. 1415 LOUUST Street, EDWARD CLARENCE SMITH, A. M., Principal.—Re-opens September 16. Pupils prepared for business or professional life, or for high standing in colleges.
A first-class Primary Department in separate rooms. Circulars, with full information, at No. 1226 CHESNUT Street. 8 12 2m

LAW DEPARTMENT, UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA.—A term will begin on the 1st of October next. The Introductory Lecture will be delivered by the Hon. GEORGE SHARSWOOD, on MONDAY, September 30, at 8 o'clock P. M., at the usual Lecture Room. 9 16 13t

THE MISSES ROGERS HAVE REMOVED from No. 320 S. Fifteenth street to No. 1914 PINE Street, where they will reopen their School for Young Ladies and Children, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 9. 9 4 1m

FRENCH, LATIN, AND GERMAN TAUGHT in schools and families.
Professor M. RADEN.
Applications will be received at Mrs. J. Hamilton's Bookstore, No. 1344 CHESNUT Street. 8 31 1m

MILLINERY, TRIMMINGS, ETC.

MRS. M. A. BINDER,
No. 1031 CHESNUT STREET,
WILL OPEN THIS DAY,
Trimmed Paper Patterns, of entirely new designs, for Ladies' and Children's Dresses; also,
Importer of Ladies' Dress and Cloak Trimmings, in every variety and style of Fringes, new Satin Trimmings, Tassels, Gimps, Braids, Ribbons, Velvets, Guipure and Cluny Laces, Crape Trimmings, French Corsets, and Fancy Jet Collars and Belts. Dress and Cloak Making in all its departments.
Wedding and Travelling Outfits made to order in the most elegant manner, and at such rates as cannot fail to please.
Suits of Mourning at shortest notice; sets of Patterns for Merchants and Dressmakers now ready.
Patterns sent by mail or express to all parts of the Union. 9 2 1m

MRS. R. DILLON,
NOS. 323 AND 321 SOUTH STREET
Has all the novelties in FALL MILLINERY, for Ladies, Misses, and Children.
Also, Crapes, Silks, Ribbons, Velvets, Flowers, Feathers, Frames, etc. Milliners supplied. 8 16]

MOURNING MILLINERY.
ALWAYS ON HAND A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
MOURNING BONNETS,
AT NO 904 WALNUT STREET.
8 27 6m MAD'LLE KEOCH.

PAPER HANGINGS, ETC.

INTERIOR DECORATIONS
AT RETAIL.
We have now in store the finest assortment of NEW DESIGNS
DECORATIVE
WALL PAPERS
Ever offered in this city, and at right prices.
JOHN H. LONGSTRETH,
9 19 6t* NO. 13 NORTH THIRD ST.

PAPER HANGINGS.
NEW ESTABLISHMENT.
E. CORNER OF TENTH AND WALNUT.
J. C. FINN & SONS
Have opened with an extensive assortment of DECORATIVE and PLAIN WALL PAPERS, embracing every quality to suit all tastes. 9 14 3m*

FITLER, WEAVER & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Manilla and Tarred Cordage, Cords
Twines Etc.
No. 25 North WATER Street, and
No. 24 NORTH DELAWARE Avenue,
PHILADELPHIA.
EDWIN H. FITLER, MICHAEL WEAVER,
GEORGE J. LEITHEAD. 9 14]

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE OUTSIDE PAGES.]

REPUBLICAN MASS MEETING IN THE FIFTEENTH WARD.—A large and enthusiastic meeting of the Republicans of the Fifteenth Ward was held last evening at Twentieth and Coates streets. A stand for the speakers had been erected on an open lot fronting on Coates street, and all the space in front of it was densely packed by the hearers. The place was so selected and the surrounding buildings so situated that the speakers could be heard to a great distance. The meeting was organized about 8 o'clock by the election of Henry Davis as Chairman.

The resolutions were read by Mr. H. W. Gray, and received with great applause. They were drawn up by the same gentleman, and are as follows:—

The Union Republican citizens of the Eleventh Ward, in mass meeting assembled, declare:—

First. That the present alarming condition of our national affairs admonishes every patriot to increased vigilance and activity in the approaching general election. Every vote polled for the so-called Democratic ticket will be regarded as a vote approving and sustaining the treachery and perfidy of that bad man whom we unfortunately elected Vice-President of the United States. Should the great State of Pennsylvania now fall into the hands of the man who declared the war a failure, and who could at the Presidental election next year surround our voting places with traitor sheriff's deputies and constables, the whole nation would feel the terrible effects of our folly and shortsightedness.

Second. That the course of the accidental President, Andrew Johnson, in removing the faithful Secretary of War, Edwin M. Stanton, and those war-tried soldiers, Sheridan and Sickles, is the first step on the part of the faithless Executive to place the power of the Government in the hands of Rebels and their allies, and meets with the earnest remonstrance of General Grant and every other true soldier and patriot.

Third. That now and here we renew our pledges to preserve the integrity of the Union, and secure the just fruits of our victories.

Fourth. That the candidates presented by the Union Republican party for our State, City, County, and Ward officers, are well known as devoted Union men; and as none of them have ever been known to shoot one way and vote another, are all justly entitled to our undivided support; we therefore earnestly invite the active co-operation of all men who love their country, in the election of our whole ticket; and, laying aside all minor differences, to again defeat by their ballots the men they have once defeated by their bayonets.

Fifth. That a copy of the foregoing be published in all of the Union Republican papers of this city.

The Hon. R. Stockett Matthews, of Maryland, was the first speaker. He dwelt at some length in terms of condemnation upon the policy of Andrew Johnson.

Colonel Jordan, Chairman of the State Central Executive Committee, was then introduced to the audience.

He spoke of the end of the political strife that now agitates the country, and against the principles of Judge Sharswood, which, he said, were against those our soldiers fought for.

The Hon. Morton McMichael was then introduced. He assured his hearers that the coming election was sure. Some few months since he had misgivings, but had none at the present time. He stated that at one time he feared that because the Republicans had gained so many victories they would rest supinely, and in consequence be defeated at the ensuing elections. He said that the speeches of Andrew Johnson made many votes for the Republican ticket, and had no other effect.

Colonel William B. Mann, Captain Curry, of Fort Delaware, and Colonel Frishmuth afterwards addressed the meeting, after which it adjourned.

ADJUSTING THE TAX RATE FOR 1868.—Last evening the Finance Committee met and considered the question of a tax rate. There was a full meeting of the committee, and the subject was introduced by a motion of Mr. Stokley to fix the rate at $1·40.

Mr. Harper suggested that this would be useless, and the rate would not produce the amount actually required, according to the Controller's statement. If $1·40 is decided upon there will be nearly $300,000 short of the amount needed to pay the appropriations. In addition to this, there would be no margin for contingent expenses.

Some discussion followed in regard to the reliability of the estimates, and Mr. Hancock was appealed to with reference to the several Departments and the probability that the amounts specified would be all that would be demanded. In answer, Mr. Hancock said that when first applied to, the Gas Trustees had reported that the amount for lighting the city in 1868 would be the same as in 1867, but since the estimates had been put in form they reported that $150,000 more than the first estimate would be needed. In this extra amount $65 per lamp was proposed to be charged for each lamp, instead of $48, as last year. As an offset to this, the members of the Board of Revision had stated during the day that the estimated value of real estate as printed was below the actual figures, as there would be added to that sum from $13,000,000 to $20,000,000 for improvements now in progress and to be finished before November. In November there will be another assessment, and if $15,000,000 be added to the value of real estate, this, at $1·40, will yield $210,000 more in taxes than is estimated now.

Several members suggested that the estimated appropriations to the department could be cut down, while Mr. Potter said he believed the city could anticipate $50,000 more income from the Water Department than is estimated in the Controller's Department. After this discussion, Mr. Spering moved to make the rate $1·45; Mr. King moved to make it $1·35.

Mr. Spering urged that if $1·40 was the rate there would be a deficiency of at least $200,000, and $1·35 would still further increase the deficiency.

Mr. King said that he proposed to cut down the appropriations, in order to make the rate cover the expenses of 1868.

Mr. Spering said he did not believe the appropriations would be cut down to any very great extent, unless it was proposed to have extra appropriations before the close of the year.

Mr. Potter said he believed that $1·40 would be sufficient, because we might expect an increase on the valuation of the property, while there would be an increase of the income. But he could not seen how $1·35 would be enough.

The motion to make the rate $1·35 was lost—yeas, 3; nays, 9. The motion to fix the rate at $1·45 was lost—yeas, 2; nays, 10.

The tax rate was then fixed at $1·40 by a *viva voce* vote, the ayes, by the sound, being largely in the majority.

MEETING OF THE NONDESCRIPTS.—In obedience to a call of the President, Dr. W. C. Swann, the Constitutional Union Club of this city held a meeting at their room, No. 7, in the building No 413 Chesnut street. The President called the meeting to order after the transaction of some executive business, and announced Mr. O. P. Cornman, who would make an address on the purpose and intentions of the party. That gentleman accordingly commenced by saying that the objects of the party were to secure the blessings of union to the whole country. He said that he had always belonged to the minority, and from present indications he would always continue to belong to it. He did not regard numbers as proof of the right. He did not expect the Constitutional Union party to win the election for themselves, but they hold the balance of power and of the two parties he would rather help the Democracy. He was of opinion that Congress ought to be checked in its headlong career, and there ought to be some means of impeaching it.

Mr. A. B. Cooley followed in an address to prove that the choice of radical or Democratic leaders was but a choice of evils, and if either were chosen it would only make the people sigh for the rule of the conservative element, of which Andrew Johnson was the head and leader. He wanted people to come forward and join the conservative forces and be led to victory.

After this speaker had finished, the President Lt. Swann, arose and said that when men like him went into politics the people must begin to think there was a great crisis in the country. He had been ridiculed in the papers as a medicine man and a humbug. He reviewed the efforts of the conservative party and advocated supporting Democracy.

OUR FUNDED DEBT.—In addition to the statement of the city finances, as published by us yesterday afternoon, the following statement of the funded debt of the city was made by the Controller.

The funded debt of the city is stated to be as follows:—

To amount city loans outstanding, viz :—

Balance of amount prior to consolidation	$11,258,321·79
Stock subscribed before consolidation	1,725,000·00
Extension of Gas Works	2,403,000·00
Permanent improvements	4,357,800·00
To pay for war purposes	11,650,000·00
To pay for municipal purposes	5,349,784·00
Loans authorized but not issued, including special loans	2,090,000·00
	$38,824,905·79
By cash in hands of Sinking Fund Commissioners	$217,395 67
By City Loans in hands of Sinking Fund Commissioners	2,939,700·00
By stocks, etc., at market value	6,652,200·00
And the following as per report January, 1867:—	
Wharves and markets	1,646,500·09
City property, exclusive of public buildings and squares	1,341,000·00
Sewers, etc., under the police	2,124,969·75
Railroad, water, prison, etc	11,577,900·00
City Loans unsold	2,090,000·00
Balance	9,851,649·37
	$38,824,905·79

THE CO-OPERATIVE MOVEMENT.—Last evening the Workingmen's Co-operative Store Society held a meeting at the hall Tenth and South streets, Mr. John Gallagher in the chair. The object of the society is to improve the social and domestic condition of its members, and encourage among them a spirit of honesty and fair dealing, by raising, by their voluntary subscriptions, a fund sufficient for the renting or erection of a storehouse in which to keep provisions, groceries, and clothing materials, and obtain a large building or number of houses, in which such members may dwell who may find it an easier mode of living.

The net proceeds of the business carried on by the association, after providing for the expenses of management and incidental expenses and dividends on the capital, will be divided among the members in proportion to their purchases.

Addresses were made by Messrs. Givin, Chattuck, and others, after which a few items of private business were transacted, and the meeting adjourned.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—This Association held a public meeting at their rooms last evening, Mr. P. B. Simons in the chair. After the usual religious services, an address was made by G. W. Mears, who gave an account of his late tour in Italy. At the close of the address, a large number of young men were elected members. Mr. George H. Stuart gave a brief address on the efforts to reach young men in Europe with the Gospel, and of the character and good result of the meeting on Sunday night at the Theatre. About fourteen persons were converted and sought an interest in the prayers of the meeting held at the close of the sermon.

MEETING OF LAW COMMITTEE.—A meeting of the Council Committee on Law was held yesterday afternoon, in Select Council Chamber. The resolution passed by Councils on Thursday last, inquiring why the Committee on Property of the Board of Controllers had given out a contract for heaters in the Sixth Section for $2000 when there was a responsible bid for $1200, was called up. Mr. Harper stated that he understood the resolution had been rescinded, when there was a motion to postpone until Monday next, and in the meantime to invite the Committee on Property and others interested to be present.

AMUSEMENTS.

IN THE *Black Crook* at the Academy of Music this evening, the wonderful Pepita will execute her "poetry of motion" to the air of the "Carnival de Venise," and Mad'lle Betty Regal will give her matchless Terpsichorean interpretation of "Il Bacio," assisted by twenty coryphees and one hundred *femmes de ballet*. These dances alone are worth the price of admission.

THE THEATRES.—At the Chesnut, the Florences in a delightful bill—*Handy Andy* and *The Yankee Housekeeper*. On Monday evening next, Mr. James E. Murdoch will appear.

At the Walnut, the beautiful Shakespearian spectacle of *A Midsummer Night's Dream* is in the last week of its successful run. Final matinee on Saturday. On Monday, the 30th, the management announce "Caste," with the full dramatic strength of the company.

At the Arch, Mr. E. Eddy is playing *Jean Remy*, his new piece; supported by Mr. Walcot, Miss Price, Mr. Everly, Mr. Craig, Mr. Hemple, and others.

At the American, John Mulligan, the Arabian Brothers, and the "No-Comparison Ballet" are achieving great success.

Tunison & Co.'s New Opera House, in Seventh street below Arch, is jammed every night with fashionable audiences. Sam Sanford, Eph Horn, and Frank Moran are full of fun, and must "run over" every night in order to "exist from ear to ear."

Carncross & Dixey are doing a splendid business with their *Hurrah Trip Around the World*. No one should fail to see it.

BLIND TOM.—"Marvels will never cease." Neither will the success of Blind Tom, except with his death. It is astonishing to follow this wonderful boy through the most difficult chords and brilliant fantasies of operatic music, which he performs only by ear. There is far more interest attached to the entertainments of Blind Tom than to those of more intellectual performers. In execution he may be somewhat inferior to them, but in other things he is far more interesting. Tom has a very fine voice, and enlivens his performances by songs, which he sings with a taste and vigor worthy of the highest praise. He may be heard and witnessed every night at Concert Hall, and gives matinees on Wednesday and Saturday afternoons. Go early if you wish good seats, as the Hall is crowded every night.

AT THE Musical Fund Hall next Friday evening, Miss Carrie McCaffrey, the distinguished Philadelphia cantatrice, will give a grand concert, on which occasion she will be assisted by Mrs. Behrens, Miss Ellen McCaffrey, and Messrs. George Simpson, A. R. Taylor, and Hugh A. Clarke. The programme selected is an excellent one, and we have no doubt that the entertainment will be most enjoyable. Tickets at all of the principal Chesnut street music stores.

MR. WENZEL KOPTA, the distinguished violinist, gives his first concert at Musical Fund Hall this evening. He will be assisted by popular *artistes*, and we hope these concerts will be amply patronized. The next Kopta soiree occurs on Thursday evening.

MARINE TELEGRAPH.

For additional Marine News see First Page.

ALMANAC FOR PHILADELPHIA—THIS DAY.

SUN RISES....5·49 MOON RISES....1·52
SUN SETS....5·34 HIGH WATER....10 37

PHILADELPHIA BOARD OF TRADE.

HENRY WINSOR, CHARLES WHEELER, JAMES T. YOUNG, } MONTHLY COMMITTEE.

MOVEMENTS OF OCEAN STEAMERS.

FOR AMERICA.

Borussia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 7
City of Cork	Antwerp	New York	Sept. 7
Bremen	Southampton	New York	Sept. 10
Tarifa	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 10
C. of Paris	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 10
Denmark	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 11
Hammonia	Hamburg	New York	Sept. 12
Peruvian	Liverpool	Quebec	Sept. 12
Java	Liverpool	Boston	Sept. 14
Cella	London	New York	Sept. 14
C. of N. York	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 14
Pereire	Havre	New York	Sept. 14
Palmyra	Liverpool	New York	Sept. 14

FOR EUROPE.

Col Washington	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Hecla	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Minnesota	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 25
China	Boston	Liverpool	Sept. 25
Deutschland	New York	Bremen	Sept. 26
C. of Paris	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
England	New York	Liverpool	Sept. 28
Iowa	New York	Glasgow	Sept. 28
Arago	New York	Havre	Sept. 28
Bellona	New York	London	Sept. 28
C. of Antwerp	New York	Liverpool	Oct. 5

COASTWISE. DOMESTIC, ETC.

J. W. Everman	Philada	Charleston	Sept. —
Havana	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23
Guiding Star	New York	Rio Janeiro	Sept. 23
Morro Castle	New York	Havana	Sept. 26
Alliance	Philada	Charleston	Sept. 28
Tonawanda	Philada	Savannah	Sept. 28
R. Hudson	Philada	Havana	Oct. 1
Pioneer	Philada	Wilmington	Oct. 2
Tioga	Philada	New Orleans	Oct. 5

Mails are forwarded by every steamer in the regular lines. The steamers for or from Liverpool call at Queenstown, except the Canadian line, which call at Londonderry. The steamers for or from the Continent call at Southampton.

CLEARED YESTERDAY.

Brig Jacques, Vincent, Havre, L. Westergaard & Co.
Brig Ninawaukie, Bramhall, Boston, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Brig Matilda, Dix, Portsmouth, Captain.
Schr Boston, Smith, Fall River, Castner, Stickney & Wellington.
Schr Admiral, Steelman, Boston, Van Dusen, Lochman & Co.
Schr Mary Milnes, Burdge, Boston, do.
Schr Mary Haley, Haley, Boston, Caldwell, Gordon & Co.
Schr M. Weaver, Weaver, Georgetown, J. G & G. S. Repplier.
Schr Sarah Cullen, Ayres, Boston, Blakiston, Graeff & Co.
Schr B. F. Reeves, Armstrong, Dighton, do.
Schr Frank Herbert, Crowell, Boston, L. Audenried & Co.
Schr Henry Croskey, Potter, Providence, Rommel & Hunter.
Schr H. W. Benedict, Case, Newport, Connor & Co.
Schr North Pacific, Banks, Norfolk, John C. Scott & Sons.
Schr Sallie B, Bateman, Boston, Borda, Keller & Nutting.
Schr J. G. Babcock, Fisher, Salem, do.
Schr S. S. Edwards, Garwood, Chelsea, do.
Schr G. Green, Westcott, Lynn, Sinnickson & Co.
Schr J. M. Vance, Burdge, Norfolk, Audenried, Norton & Co.
Schr F. W. Johnson, Marts, Amesbury Point, do.
Schr Crisis, Bowen, Norfolk, do.
Schr American Eagle, Ramsey, Petersburg, do.
Schr A. E. Campbell, Wilbur, Boston, do.
Schr S. A. Boice, Boice, Boston, Day, Huddell & Co.
Schr E. Woolley, King, Bristol, Captain.
Schr N. Potter, Somers, Danversport, Captain.
Sch F. Franklin Pierson, Baltimore, A. Groves, Jr.
Sch Beverly, Pierce, New York, W. P. Clyde & Co.
Tug Thos. Jefferson, Allen, for Baltimore, with a tow of barges to W. P. Clyde & Co.

MEMORANDA.

Ship Palmerston, Kolan, hence, below Cuxhaven 9th inst.
Ship W. H. Moody, Durkee, hence, at Helvoet 6th instant.
Ship Herschel, Friederichs, hence, at Bremerhaven 7th inst.
Ship Athena, Waak, hence, at Bremerhaven 7th instant.
Barque Johanna Marie, Gustavus, hence, off the Lighthouse, Bremen, 7th inst.
Barque Jupiter, Kuckens, hence, at Bremerhaven 7th inst.
Barque G. Palmer, Yeaman, hence, sailed from Scilly 6th inst. for Stettin.
Brig Tubal Cain, Loring, hence, at Marseilles 8th instant.
Brig Insulerinen, Jensen, hence, at Stettin 4th inst.
Schr Willie Mowe Hilton, for Philadelphia, cleared at St. John, N. B., 20th inst.
Schrs W. Callahan, Donnelly; R. G. Weldon, Messick; E. M. Baxter, Perent; and Paul and Thompson, Godfrey, hence, at Georgetown, D. C., 21st inst.
Schrs Sarah Laura, Williams, and Alice Carles, Peterson, for Philadelphia, sailed from Richmond 21st instant.
Sloop Lizzie Houston, Brynan, hence, at Richmond 21st inst.
Steamer Claymont, Carr, hence, at Richmond 21st instant.

NOTICE TO MARINERS.

Notice is hereby given that the small Lighthouse Tower at the end of the North Wall in Dublin harbor has fallen, and that a temporary light will be exhibited in the same position until further notice.
Dublin, August 31, 1867.

Complaints have been made that some of the buoys on Beaufort (N. C.) bar are absent, and others out of place, and that vessels bound in frequently ground in consequence.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY, Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, 1835.

Office, S. E. corner of THIRD and WALNUT Streets, Philadelphia.

MARINE INSURANCES
on vessels, cargo, and freight to all parts of the world.

INLAND INSURANCES
on goods by river, canal, lake, and land carriage, to all parts of the Union.

FIRE INSURANCES
on merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling-Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1866.

$100,000 United States 5 Per Cent. Loan, 1871	$114,000·00
120,000 United States 6 Per Cent. Loan, 1881	136,500·00
200,000 United States 7 3-10 Per Cent. Loan, Treasury Notes	211,500·00
125,000 City of Philadelphia 6 Per Cent. Loans (exempts)	126,562·50
54,000 State of Pennsylvania 6 Per Cent. Loan	54,720·00
66,000 State of Pennsylvania 5 Per Cent. Loan	44,620·00
50,000 State of New Jersey Six Per Cent. Loan	50,750·00
20,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, 1st Mortgage, Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,500·00
25,000 Pennsylvania Railroad, second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	24,250·00
25,000 Western Pennsylvania Railroad Six Per Cent. Bonds (Pennsylvania Railroad guarantees)	20,750·00
20,000 State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	15,000·00
7,000 State of Tennessee Six Per Cent. Loan	40·00
15,000 300 shares Stock of Germantown Gas Company (principal and interest guaranteed by the city of Philadelphia)	15,000·00
7,150,143 Shares Stock of Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,238·25
5,000,100 Shares Stock of North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,950·00
*20,000·50 Shares Stock of Philadelphia and Southern Mail Steamship Company	20,000·00
195,900 Loans on Bond and Mortgage, first liens on City Property	195,900·00
$1,045,050 par. Market value	$1,070,280·75
Cost, $1,030,552·05.	
Real Estate	35,000·00
Bills receivable for insurances made	27,637·20
Balance due at agencies—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest, and other debts due to the Company	38,923·90
Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $5173. Estimated value	2,930·00
Cash in Bank, $811,102·26.	
Cash in Drawer, $447·14	41,540·00
	$1,407,321·56

*This being a new enterprise, the Par is assumed as the market value.

Thomas C. Hand, John C. Davis, Edmund A. Souder, Theophilus Paulding, John R. Penrose, James Traquair, Henry C. Laffett, Jr., James C. Hand, William C. Ludwig, Joseph H. Seal, George G. Leiper, Hugh Craig, John D. Taylor, Jacob Riegel, Samuel E. Stokes, Henry Sloan, William G. Boulton, Edward Darlington, H. Jones Brooke, Edward Lafourcade, Jacob P. Jones, James M. McFarland, Joshua P. Eyre, Spencer McIlvaine, J. B. Semple, Pittsburg, A. B. Berger, " D. T. Morgan, " George W. Bernardon.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 8

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL

Franklin Fire Insurance Co.

OF PHILADELPHIA.

OFFICE:
NOS. 435 AND 437 CHESNUT STREET.

ASSETS ON JANUARY 1, 1867,
$2,553,146·13.

Capital	$400,000·00
Accrued Surplus	946,713·98
Premiums	1,206,432·15
UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $27,431·18.	INCOME FOR 1866, $325,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE 1829 OVER
$5,500,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker, Tobias Wagner, Samuel Grant, George W. Richards, Isaac Lea, Alfred Fitler, Francis W. Lewis, M. D., Peter McCall, Thomas Sparks,

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
GEORGE FALES, Vice-President.
J. W. McALLISTER, Secretary pro tem. [3 11 2 8]

INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

NORTH AMERICA.

OFFICE, No. 232 WALNUT S., PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1794. CHARTER PERPETUAL.

CAPITAL, $500,000.

ASSETS JANUARY 8, 1867.....$1,763,267·30

INSURES MARINE, INLAND TRANSPORTATION AND FIRE RISKS.

DIRECTORS.

Arthur G. Coffin, Samuel W. Jones, John A. Brown, Charles Taylor, Ambrose White, Richard D. Wood, William Welsh, S. Morris Wain, John Mason, George L. Harrison, Francis R. Cope, Edward H. Trotter, Edward S. Clarke, William Cummings, T. Charlton Henry, Alfred D. Jessup, John P. White, Louis C. Madeira.

ARTHUR G. COFFIN, President.
CHARLES PLATT, Secretary.
WILLIAM BUEHLER, Harrisburg, Pa., Central Agent for the State of Pennsylvania. 1 25

PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA,
No. 111 South FOURTH Street,
INCORPORATED 3d MONTH 22d, 1865.
CAPITAL, $150,000, PAID IN.

Insurance on Lives, by Yearly Premiums; or by 5, 10, or 20 year Premiums, Non-forfeiture.
Annuities granted on favorable terms.
Term Policies, Children's Endowments.
This Company, while giving the insured the security of a paid-up Capital, will divide the entire profits of the Life business among its policy holders.
Moneys received at interest, and paid on demand.
Authorized by charter to execute Trusts, and to act as Executor or Administrator, Assignee or Guardian, and in other fiduciary capacities, under appointment of any Court of this Commonwealth, or any person or persons, or bodies politic or corporate.

DIRECTORS.

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, JOSHUA H. MORRIS, RICHARD WOOD, RICHARD CADBURY, HENRY HAINES, T. WISTAR BROWN, W. LONGSTRETH, WILLIAM HACKER, CHARLES F. COFFIN,

SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President. ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary.
WM. C. LONGSTRETH, Vice President.
THOMAS WISTAR, M. D., Medical Examiner. J. B. TOWNSEND, Legal Adviser.

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continues to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also, on Furniture, Stocks of Goods, and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr., Alexander Benson, Isaac Hazlehurst, Thomas Robbins, John Devereux, Thomas Smith, Henry Lewis, J. Gillingham Fell, Daniel Haddock, Jr.

DANIEL SMITH, JR., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 30

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.
INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.
No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE, this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE for liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premiums.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge, M. B. Mahony, John T. Lewis, William S. Grant, Robert W. Leaming, D. Clark Wharton, Samuel Wilcox, Lawrence Lewis, Jr. David Lewis, Benjamin Etting, Thomas H. Powers, A. R. McHenry, Edmund Castillon, Louis C. Norris.

JOHN WUCHERER President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary

AMUSEMENTS.

HORTICULTURAL HALL.
ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF
PLANTS,
FLOWERS,
FRUITS,
VEGETABLES, ETC.,
BY THE
PENNSYLVANIA HORTICULTURAL SOCIETY,
On TUESDAY, WEDNESDAY, and THURSDAY, September 24, 25, and 26, from 10 A. M. to 10 P. M.

Being the first Exhibition held in their new and magnificent Hall, on BROAD, near Spruce street, which will be handsomely decorated and brilliantly illuminated for the occasion; with a band of music in attendance every evening.

Competition for premiums open to all. Contributions respectfully solicited, and each contributor will be furnished with free tickets of admission.

Tickets, 50 cents. Children, 25 cents. Season tickets (not transferable), $1.

Members' tickets may be had from HENRY A. DREER, Treasurer, No. 714 CHESNUT Street.

D. R. KING, President
A. W. HARRISON, Recording Secretary. 9 17 9t

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—J. E. McDONOUGH.....Lessee and Manager
THIRD WEEK
of the great sensation at NIBLO'S GARDEN, NEW YORK, of Charles M. Barras' Play of
BLACK CROOK,
AND
GRAND PARISIENNE BALLET TROUPE,
ENDORSED BY THE ENTIRE SUNDAY PRESS AND DAILY JOURNALS.
NO DISSENTING VOICE.
PHILADELPHIA EQUALS NEW YORK.
A COMPARISON ONCE THOUGHT IMPOSSIBLE, BUT NOW FULLY ESTABLISHED BY ASTONISHING THOUSANDS.
CHANGE OF TIME.

Doors open at 7 o'clock. Performance will commence at 7½ o'clock, so as to conclude the Grand Fairy Spectacle at 10½, giving ample time to reach home at an early hour.

GRAND MATINEE EVERY SATURDAY AFTERNOON AT 2 O'CLOCK.

Seats secured six days in advance, at LEE & WALKER'S Music Store, No. 723 CHESNUT Street, and at the ACADEMY OF MUSIC from 10 until 3 o'clock. No extra charge for reserved seats.

NEW CHESNUT STREET THEATRE
Commencing at 8 o'clock.
TUESDAY EVENING, Sept. 24,
THIRD AND LAST WEEK OF THE ENGAGEMENT OF
Mr. and Mrs. W. J. FLORENCE.
The performance will commence with the popular drama entitled
HANDY ANDY.
Handy Andy.....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
To conclude with the popular afterpiece, the
YANKEE HOUSEKEEPER.
Peg Ann Mehitable Higginfluttet.....Mrs. FLORENCE
Barney O'Conner.....Mr. W. J. FLORENCE
SATURDAY AFTERNOON, Sept. 28,
THIRD FAMILY MATINEE.
MONDAY—Mr. JAMES E. MURDOCH.

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.
N. E. cor. NINTH and WALNUT. Begins at 8.
The Last Night but Four of the most chaste and gorgeous Operatic Spectacle ever produced in Philadelphia. Forty-first Representation of Shakespeare's Fairy Operatic Spectacle, in Five Acts, of
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
with its unrivalled Scenery, Panorama, Costumes, Triple Transformation Scene, etc.
FINAL MATINEE.
A MIDSUMMER NIGHT'S DREAM,
ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON, at 2 o'clock.

MRS. JOHN DREW'S ARCH STREET THEATRE. Doors open at 7; commences at 7½.
First Week of the great Character Actor,
Mr. E. EDDY.
MONDAY AND TILL FURTHER NOTICE,
The Prize Play, in five acts, called JEAN REMY,
Jean Remy.....Mr. E. EDDY
Bruno (a miser).....Mr. S. Hemple
Martin.....Mr. R. Craig
Gabrielle de Saveusse.....Miss Lizzie Price
Concluding with a favorite Comedietta,
FRIDAY—BENEFIT OF MR. E. EDDY.
In rehearsal—THE POLICE SPY.

FOX'S AMERICAN VARIETY THEATRE.—EVERY EVENING AND SATURDAY AFTERNOON.
GREAT COMBINATION TROUPE,
in Grand Ballets Ethiopian Burlesques, Songs, Dances, Pantomimes, Gymnast Acts, etc.

KOPTA CONCERT.
TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24,
MUSICAL FUND HALL.
PROGRAMME.
PART I.

1. Overture, Piano. Professor Oscar Koenig.
2. Aria, Qui Sdegno, Magic Flute.....Mozart. Mr. Aaron R. Taylor.
3. Scena Et Aire, Opera Der Freyschutz.....Weber. Mad Ciara M. Brinkerhoff.
4. Solo, Violin, Polonaise de Concert.....Ferd. Laub. Mr. Wentzel Kopta.
5. Song, Teddy O'Neal.....Marder. Miss Mary Thomas.
6. Ballad, My Pretty Bird.....Louis Rees. Mad. Ciara M. Brinkerhoff.
7. Thou Art So Near.....Reichard. Mr. J. Graf.

PART II.

1. Solo, Violin, Airs Hongrois.....H. W. Ernst. Mr. Wentzel Kopta.
2. The Wild Flowers, Opera Lucia di Lammermore. Mr. J. Graf.....Donizetti
3. Danza di Gioga.....Asher. Mad. Ciara M. Brinkerhoff.
4. Ballad, I'm Afloat.....Russel. Mr. Aaron R. Taylor.
5. Cavatina, Un Ballo in Maschera.....Verdi. Miss Mary Thomas.
6. Duetto from Martha.....Flotow. Messrs. Aaron R. Taylor and J. Graf.

The Grand Piano used on this occasion is from the celebrated manufactory of Chickering & Son. 9 23 2t

NEW PHILADELPHIA OPERA HOUSE, SEVENTH Street, below Arch.

L. V. TUNISON and H. PARSONS.....Proprietors
SAMUEL S. SANFORD.....Stage Manager

OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, Sept. 18.
WITH
SANFORD, EPH. HORN, FRANK MORAN
And the Largest and
MOST TALENTED COMPANY IN THE WORLD.

ADMISSION TO THIS THE MOST MAGNIFICENT HALL IN AMERICA:—

Parquette and Dress Circle	50 cents
Family Circle	25 cents
Private Boxes	$5 each

Seats can be secured in advance without Extra Charge. 9 18tf

NEW ELEVENTH STREET OPERA HOUSE,
ELEVENTH STREET, ABOVE CHESNUT.
THE FAMILY RESORT
OPEN FOR THE SEASON,
CARNCROSS & DIXEY'S MINSTRELS,
THE GREAT STAR TROUPE OF THE WORLD,
IN THEIR
GRAND ETHIOPIAN SOIREES.
J. L. CARNCROSS Manager.
R. F. SIMPSON, Treasurer. 8 19tf

CONCERT HALL,
CHESNUT STREET, ABOVE TWELFTH.
BLIND TOM'S CONCERTS.
ONLY TWO WEEKS LONGER.
In order to give parties who have been unable to hear him an opportunity,
BLIND TOM
will appear at the above Hall
EVERY NIGHT THIS WEEK AND NEXT,
at 8 P. M.
MATINEES,
EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY AFTERNOONS, AT 2·30.

Admission	50 cents
Children under 12	25 cents
Reserved Seats	75 cents

Tickets at Charles W. A. Trumpler's Music Store No. 926 Chesnut street; also, at the Hall. [9 16 tf
Balcony reserved for colored persons. Admission, 25c.

ASSEMBLY BUILDING.—"THE PLAINS AND ROCKY MOUNTAINS," An Illustrated Lecture
will be delivered on
TUESDAY EVENING, September 24, 1867,
and every subsequent evening during the week, by J. L. RINGWALT, in response to an invitation from a number of leading citizens.
The illustrations embrace sixty splendid large and life-like colored views.
Admission, 50 cents. Children's tickets, 25 cents. Secured seats, without extra charge, at Trumpler's music store, No. 926 Chesnut street; and at Turner Hamilton's bookstore, No. 106 South Tenth street. Doors open at 7 o'clock; commence at 8. 9 23 6t

WANTS.

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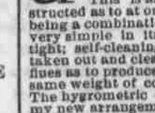
AGENTS IN EVERY CITY AND TOWN
IN
Pennsylvania and Southern New Jersey
FOR THE
BROOKLYN
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF NEW YORK
Also, a few good SOLICITORS for Philadelphia.
Call or address
E. B. COLTON,
GENERAL AGENT
223 NO. 637 CHESNUT STREET.

BOOK AGENTS IN LUCK AT LAST.

The crisis is passed. The hour has come to lift the veil of secrecy which has hitherto enveloped the inner history of the great civil war, and this is done by offering to the public General L. C. Baker's
"HISTORY OF THE SECRET SERVICE."
For thrilling interest this book transcends all the romances of a thousand years, and conclusively proves that "truth is stranger than fiction."
Agents are clearing from $200 to $300 per month, which we can prove to any doubting applicant. A few more can obtain agencies in territory yet unoccupied. Address
P. GARRETT & CO.,
NO. 702 CHESNUT STREET,
7 21f PHILADELPHIA.

HARDWARE, CUTLERY, ETC.

STANDBRIDGE, BARR & CO.,
IMPORTERS OF AND DEALERS IN
FOREIGN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE,
NO. 1321 MARKET STREET,
Offer for sale a large stock of
Hardware and Cutlery,
TOGETHER WITH
1000 KEGS NAILS
AT REDUCED PRICES. [17 thstu



CUTLERY.
A fine assortment of POCKET and TABLE CUTLERY, RAZORS, RAZOR STROPS, LADIES' SCISSORS, PAPER AND TAILORS' SHEARS, ETC.,
L. V. HELMOLD'S
Cutlery Store, No. 135 South TENTH Street,
11 Three doors above Walnut.

EXCURSIONS.

FARE TO WILMINGTON, 15 cents; Chester or Hook, 10 cents.
On and after MONDAY, July 8, the steamer ARIEL will leave CHESNUT Street wharf at 9·45 A. M. and 3·45 P. M. Returning, leaves Wilmington at 6·45 A. M. and 12·45 P. M.
Fare to Wilmington, 15 cents; excursion tickets, cents. Fare to Chester or Hook, 10 cents. 9 3 1m

DAILY EXCURSIONS TO WILMINGTON, Del.—On and after TUESDAY, September 10, the steamer KLIZA HANCOX will leave second wharf above Arch Street daily at 10 A. M. and 4 P. M. Returning, leave M

Evening Telegraph

PUBLISHED EVERY AFTERNOON,
(SUNDAYS EXCEPTED)
AT THE EVENING TELEGRAPH BUILDING,
NO. 108 S. THIRD STREET.

Price, Three Cents per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 24, 1867.

The Reaction a Myth.

The great "reaction" upon which our Democratic friends have been so confidently relying for success this fall, is daily proving itself to be a myth. Even the California election, over which so great a "fuss" has been made, turns out to have displayed only the average Democratic strength. Indeed, the Democratic vote at the last election is absolutely smaller than at any previous election since 1860, excepting 1865, when there was no contest. In 1864, at the Presidential contest, which brought out the full vote, and in which party strength was accurately measured, the Democrats polled 43,841 votes for McClellan. This year they have polled only 42,300, showing an absolute *loss* of nearly 2500 votes. The figures show that in California there has been no reaction *against* the Republican party. Had there been, the Democratic vote would have been not relatively but absolutely increased. They show merely that a large number of the Republican voters—sufficient to determine the result of the election—dissatisfied and disgusted with the quarrel in their own party, simply stood aloof and refused to vote. These men are no less Republicans than before, and upon any issue involving the national ascendancy of Republican principles will be found acting again in the ranks. The California election gives no ground for supposing any popular reaction against the Republican party. It does teach the necessity of more care in the management of the internal machinery of the party.

The truth is, that this cry of a great "reaction" is merely an electioneering trick of our enemies. They do not believe in it themselves. As a New York contemporary well remarks, if the Democratic leaders in Pennsylvania were satisfied of a great popular reaction in their favor, they would not be besieging the White House for aid from Johnson. They would not be trying to pack the Navy Yard, the Custom House, and the Internal Revenue Department with Democratic blewers and strikers. In a word, they would not be invoking the aid of the Administration to accomplish by the corrupt use of Government patronage the very result which they claim to be certain as the fruit of a revolution in the public mind. The fact that they are resorting to these corrupt appliances shows that they are depending upon Andrew Johnson rather than the people. It shows that there is no popular reaction in their favor, and that they have no belief in any. A great movement of the people, having its springs in their own bosoms, is not dependent upon a few sops from the Navy Yard or from the Internal Revenue Department.

On the other hand, the Republican party, both in our own State and elsewhere, is absolutely in a stronger and better working condition than it was last fall. At that time, the conservative movement inaugurated by the August Convention had the charm of novelty, and of being the apparent commencement of a real reaction. It had attracted to it some men like Henry J. Raymond, of New York, of acknowledged power and influence. It threatened a serious breach in the Republican ranks. That movement has since died out, and the most of its supporters, all of whom had been drawn from the Republican ranks, have returned to the fold of the party. The events of the past year have served to consolidate the entire sentiment of the party in favor of the Congressional plan of reconstruction. Mr. Johnson's apostacy to the Democratic party has become more evident and indisputable. Many conservative Republicans, who would have been willing to follow him in an independent movement, have no idea at all of being transferred bodily to the ranks of the Copperhead Democracy. Hence it is that the real sentiment of our State is more soundly Republican to-day than it was last year. It only needs that our friends do their whole duty in a thorough canvass, to show to the country a result which will be especially astonishing to all who have been pinning their faith and hopes upon a great "reaction."

General Sickles Endorsed.

The letter of Governor Orr, of South Carolina, to General Sickles is a most triumphant vindication of the latter from the aspersions sought to be fastened upon him by the President, and stamps his removal as an act of persecution utterly unworthy of the Chief Magistrate of a great nation. Governor Orr especially endorses General Order "No. 10," which was made the ostensible cause of General Sickles' removal, and says that it received the approval of a very large majority of the citizens of South Carolina, while his general administration was approved by a majority nearly as great. Indeed, in whatever light it may be viewed, the removal of General Sickles appears to have been one of the most causeless and unjustifiable of the many bad acts done by Mr. Johnson. The administration of General Sickles had been characterized by great wisdom and moderation. He had devoted himself with untiring assiduity to the interests of the people of his district. They were satisfied with him. He had proved their protector and defense. There was absolutely no sufficient cause for his removal. It was a display of the mere obstinacy and unreasoning malice of the President towards a faithful and gallant officer.

"Mr. Peirsol Has Always Been a Consistent Democrat."

The political friends of Mr. Joseph N. Peirsol felicitate themselves upon the fact that he has "always been a consistent Democrat," and we have no disposition to deprive them of any of the pleasure they derive from this fact by denying it. We freely admit that he has ever been a consistent adherent to the Democratic party and a strong advocate of its doctrines. He fully indorsed the Chicago platform declaring the war for the Union "a failure," and virtually pronouncing it a wrong and an outrage against "our Southern brethren," and he believes in Judge Woodward, whom the people of Pennsylvania repudiated in 1863, and in Judge Sharswood, who has from the Bench declared our currency unconstitutional, and whom, therefore, the people of this Commonwealth will repudiate in 1867. We do not deny Mr. Peirsol's "soundness" as a modern Democrat, and those who nominated him for the office of City Treasurer are welcome to all the glory the fact can give him. If the fact that he has ever sympathized with and ardently supported the party whose heart was with the Rebels during the Rebellion, and is with them still, can do him any good before the loyal citizens of Philadelphia, so be it: if the fact that he was a co-worker in political iniquity with such men as Charles Ingersoll, Vallandigham, and Fernando Wood, while our citizens were pouring out their blood and treasure to save the country from the ruin which armed treason sought to bring upon it, will aid him to get the votes of our citizens, he is welcome to them. Whatever benefit may accrue to Mr. Peirsol from the fact, which his friends boast of, that he has ever been a "consistent Democrat," that benefit let him enjoy.

But how far will this fact benefit him in loyal Philadelphia. "That's the question." Will the men whose brothers, sons, fathers, and friends fell in the defense of the flag fly to the support of a man whose chief boast is that he has always been a Democrat? Will those whose relatives and friends were murdered in the Andersonville, Salisbury, Libby, and other Rebel prisons, support a man because, while these friends and relatives were being starved and tortured to death, he was co-operating with the Northern friends of the Rebels? Will it aid Mr. Peirsol for the public to know that he was a "consistent Democrat," when nine-tenths of the Democrats of this city rejoiced and sang hosannas (in their malignant hearts, at least) over every Rebel victory or Union defeat, and read with joy the long lists of Union soldiers killed and wounded? Will the thousands of "Lincoln hirelings" who have returned maimed and crippled from the war, and their relatives and friends, see any great merit in the fact that "Mr. Peirsol has always been a consistent Democrat?" We think not.

While "consistent Democracy" required a Democrat to sympathize with the Rebels during the war, it requires him to sympathize with them still, and, therefore, to favor Johnson's plan of reconstruction, which would restore every Rebel in the land to full citizenship, and give the control of the Southern States into hands still red and reeking with the blood of our fathers, sons, brothers, and friends. This "consistent Democracy" in the North would do this, and by co-operating with Rebels in Congress and in the electoral colleges, would gain control of the General Government, and enable the conquered Rebels to rule the land.

Mr. Peirsol's "consistent Democracy" requires him also to endorse Judge Sharswood's decision that the money of the Government is not constitutionally a legal-tender. During the war Mr. P.'s political associations were with those who predicted that the time was not far distant when the people would paper their walls with the "Lincoln rags," as they termed the greenbacks and bonds of the Government. Judge Sharswood, probably, had this belief in his mind when he decided the greenbacks unconstitutional. One of the candidates on the Democratic ticket declared, during the war, in rather broken English, that the time would not be long ere he would be able to paper his saloon walls with the bonds and notes of the Government. Mr. Peirsol, to have been a "consistent Democrat," must have entertained a similar belief, and the fact that he is now seeking an office in which, if elected, he would have to handle such *trash*, is the only thing we can accuse him of that clashes with "consistent Democracy." Might there not be danger, in case of his election as City Treasurer, that Mr. Peirsol would not attach a proper value to the money and bonds placed in his keeping? Might not his contempt for the "worthless stuff" render him indifferent to its safe keeping? It is certainly necessary that our City Treasurer should fully appreciate the moneys and securities confided to his care; and we very much fear that Mr. Peirsol's "consistent Democracy" unfits him for the office he seeks.

Whether Mr. Peirsol's "consistency" as a Democrat required him to write to a United States Senator, with whom he was personally unacquainted, to protest against the Navy Yard at League Island, we will not say. We would not, however, charge the Democrats generally with endorsing Mr. Peirsol in an effort which, if successful, would have proved so seriously injurious to many of their number. The profitable employment which the new Navy Yard, or naval station, will give to hundreds of Democratic laborers, should be a strong Democratic argument against Mr. Peirsel's attempt to deprive them of it. Had his advice been taken, very many whose votes he expects to receive because of his "consistent Democracy" would have been seriously injured in their personal interests. Mr. Peirsol and some of his friends, it is said, had interests which could be better served by keeping the Navy Yard at the old place, and allowing New London to have the naval station, and his "consistent Democracy" requires him to go for his own interests, regardless of the welfare of thousands of laborers, mechanics, and others who desired to have the latter located at League Island. Will this fact make votes for Mr. Peirsol? We shall see.

Whatever may be Mr. Peirsol's personal merits, we submit that the fact of his having "always been a consistent Democrat" is a strong argument against electing him City Treasurer.

The Danger Before Us.

If the State of Pennsylvania is carried by the Democracy in October, the country will be exposed to perils of which the war was but an approximation. During the great struggle we did not for a moment doubt the ultimate result. We did not hesitate in our belief that the end would be just what it has been. But if we lose the Keystone State and New York, we dare not speculate on what deeds of reckless madness the President will attempt. We are not alarmists, but we know from what we have heard from gentlemen, honorable, and well versed in the Executive's intentions, that he will consider a Democratic victory in our State as an indorsement of his policy and an encouragement for him to break down the radical Congress by force of arms. At a recent speech made in Cincinnati by Senator Thayer, of Nebraska, he used the following significant language:—

"I have recently been in Maryland and the District of Columbia, having left Washington only night before last. While there I took special pains to inform myself in regard to the present purposes of Mr. Johnson, and obtained what I am about to state from reliable authority. *I declare upon my responsibility as a Senator of the United States, that to-day Andrew Johnson meditates and designs forcible resistance to the authority of Congress.* I make this statement deliberately, having received it from unquestioned and unquestionable authority. I cannot point out the occasion on which he may attempt to use military force. It may be to prevent the assembling of Congress, or when assembled, if the House of Representatives passes articles of impeachment, or it may be for the purpose of forcing the Southern Senators and Representatives to seats in Congress. The question may be asked, 'How can he do such a thing?' You recollect that six months ago Governor Swann, of Maryland, was elected a United States Senator, and that a few weeks afterwards he declined, giving grave reasons of State as the cause. It was that Lieutenant-Governor Cox of that State could not be trusted for Johnson's purposes. There is to-day a standing army in Maryland, an organized militia force, such as no other State in the Union has, officered mainly by returned Rebels. When the time comes which he looks for, under some pretense Johnson may declare Maryland and the District of Columbia under marthal law, and call upon Governor Swann to bring forth his militia. There is nothing that will deter Johnson from his purpose, except that when the issue comes his courage may fail. I make this statement that the American people may know the danger that threatens their peace and safety. If Pennsylvania and New York give Democratic majorities in the coming election, it will embolden him to carry out his purposes. But, gentlemen, let me say to you that whenever Johnson attempts force, and orders any soldiers he may have under his command to resist the authority of Congress, his doom is sealed. The fate from which he has preserved the traitor Jefferson Davis will then be meted out to him; ay, when that time comes, 500,000 men from Pennsylvania, New York, and Ohio will fly to arms and tramp the soil o. Maryland to reach the beleagured capital and rescue it from the hands of Rebels and traitors."

These declarations, made by a United States Senator on his honor, must attract the attention of our people. If the State of Pennsylvania goes for the Democracy, we run a great risk, if not a certainty, of having a dreadful tragedy at Washington. If it goes for the Republican party, all danger is avoided, and fear will take the place of the audacity which now rules Mr. Johnson. It is for the people to decide, and which way our loyal, Union-loving citizens will decide does not admit of doubt.

Income and Taxes of our City for 1868.

The Committee of Councils having in charge the finances of our city held its meeting yesterday, and agreed on the tax rate for 1868. A momentary glance at the figures would seem to imply that the expenses of our city were to be curtailed, as the rate for 1867 was $4, while for 1868 it is but $1·40. A more careful examination will reveal the less pleasing fact that the aggregate amount to be raised is an increase, and not a diminution for the present year. In the first place, the system of assessments has been radically changed. Instead of property being put down at one-third its real value, as has heretofore been the custom, the whole value of the real estate was used in computing the rate. So that, in the aggregate, the value of property appears to have increased to three times its previous worth. So that $1·40, on a sum three times as large as heretofore, brings the rate of taxation really more than last year. Then it was $4. Thus, on the same basis of calculation, it is $4·20.

It may be that in many cases the increase of the valuation does not seem such an advance as three hundred per cent.; but if we suppose that this is the rule, we labor under a delusion. The Committee of Councils knew full well that there was really no deduction in the new rates. It is easily shown that, as a whole, there will be no decrease. The appropriations for and during 1868 are put down at $6,519,623, being an advance of near $1,200,000. There seems, therefore, to be but a small chance of a decrease of taxation for the present. The necessary expenses of the city are heavy, and when the unnecessary expenses are added, we can feel no surprise at the alarming tax-rate. Under the new rate, however, many of our residents will find a reduction; and by the new rule a much more equitable division of the burden is effected than was the case under the old system.

"Negroes Going to Ohio to Vote.—The Memphis *Avalanche* has information from several responsible gentlemen who happened to be at the State Capitol upon different days, that they found there from thirteen to fifteen cars filled with blacks who had been brought from Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, and Southern Tennessee, and were going northward. A majority of them did not know where they were going to, but said the 'Board was sending them somewhar to vote.' Some of the more intelligent ones said they were going to Ohio for that purpose."

—The above, which we clip from the New York *World*, is a fair sample of the class of *arguments* dealt in by the Democratic press. The *World* is intelligent enough to know, what its Memphis colaborer is probably ignorant of, that negroes do not vote in Ohio; but the masses of Democratic voters will accept the above as gospel truth; and when the Democratic party has been badly beaten, as it will be in the coming election in Ohio, these mythical black voters will serve to explain the result. The "intelligent contraband" who told "several responsible gentlemen" that the "Board was sending them somewhar to vote" evidently detected the politics of his questioners, and cracked an appropriate joke at the expense of their ignorant suspicions and fears.

Illness of Mr. Stevens.—There is a painful rumor abroad that the Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is seriously, if not dangerously, ill at his residence in Lancaster. Some of the Democratic journals even go so far as to announce him on his deathbed. We are sincerely rejoiced, however, to have information that while, on Sunday morning, the "Great Commoner" was considered in imminent peril, his disease was so much better last night as to give his friends assurance that the life so valuable to the nation is to be spared for yet further service. The United States could ill afford, at the present time, to be deprived of the services of Mr. Stevens. Standing as he does at the head of all our statesmen, as a man fully alive to the demands of the times, there is no one so fearless in his declaration of right, so steadfast in his adherence to principle, and so able in debate, as the veteran who has now almost reached his fourscore years. His death would be a national calamity. His continued life is a guarantee of the continuance of that great principle for which he has ever contended.

—Albert Pike, unreconstructed Rebel, invents the story that a great many car-loads of negroes have been sent from Tennessee and other States into Ohio to vote at the coming election. Pike's paper (the Memphis *Avalanche*) is quite as bitter and reckless as it was in its enforced migrations during the war.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

NEWSPAPER ADVERTISING. JOY COE & CO., Agents for the "Telegraph" and Newspaper Press of the whole country, have REMOVED from FIFTH and CHESNUT Streets to No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, second door above WALNUT.
Offices:—No. 144 S. SIXTH Street, Philadelphia: TRIBUNE BUILDINGS, New York. 7 30 4p

HEADQUARTERS FIRST DIVISION, PENNSYLVANIA MILITIA.
City Armory, Sept. 24, 1867.
GENERAL ORDER, No. 2.
I. Pursuant to invitation from Joint Committee of Councils, this Division will be paraded on WEDNESDAY, the 25th inst., to participate in the ceremonies attending the RECEPTION OF MAJOR-GENERAL PHILIP H. SHERIDAN.
II. The line will be formed on BROAD Street, at 5 o'clock P. M., right resting on Chesnut, facing east. The column will move promptly at the hour designated.
By order of Col. and Bvt. Brig.-Gen. C. M. PREVOST, Commanding Division,
James W. Latta, Bvt. Lt.-Col. and A. A. A. G. 1t*

PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.
The next term commences on THURSDAY, September 12. Candidates or admission may be examined the day before (September 11), or on Tuesday, July 30, the day before the annual commencement.
For circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to Professor R. B. YOUNGMAN, Clerk of the Faculty.
Easton, Pa., July, 1867. 7 20 4ptf

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY.
Treasurer's Department, Philadelphia, September 16, 1867.
NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.
At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held on 4th instant, the following preamble and resolution were adopted:—
Whereas, Numerous applications have been made to this Company from the holders of the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds to convert the same into the Registered General Mortgage Bonds, dated July 1, 1867, therefore be it
Resolved, That the Treasurer be and he is hereby instructed to cause public notice to be given that this Company is now prepared to exchange its Registered Bonds, secured by a general mortgage upon the line from Philadelphia to Pittsburg, of the estate, real and personal, and corporate franchises therein mentioned, dated July 1, 1867, for the First and Second Mortgage Coupon Bonds of said Company, on the road between Harrisburg and Pittsburg.
Any further information can be obtained on application at this office.
9 16 30t THOMAS T. FIRTH, Treasurer.

IT IS HARD TO REALIZE WHAT A revolution in family matters is now taking place under the wonderful influence of the AMERICAN COMBINATION BUTTON-HOLE AND SEWING MACHINE, recently introduced to the public, and sold at the S. W. corner of ELEVENTH and CHESNUT Streets. There need no longer be any trouble and vexation in the family on account of the "work dragging"—no more getting "swamped"—everything will go smoothly, like the machine itself. 9 13 4ptf

OFFICE OF THE LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION CO.
Philadelphia, September 20, 1867.
A special meeting of the Stockholders of the Lehigh Coal and Navigation Co., will be held at the Board of Trade Rooms, CHESNUT Street, above Fifth, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October, 1867, at 10½ o'clock A. M., for the purpose of authorizing a loan under the Act of Assembly approved the 10th day of April, 1867.
9 20 9t JAMES S. COX, President.

THE OFFICERS OF THE FIFTH ARMY CORPS, ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, at present in this city, are respectfully requested to meet at the Hall of the COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE, S. W. corner of SECOND and GOLD Streets, on THURSDAY, the 26th inst., at 12½ o'clock P. M. to take action on the death of Major-General Charles Griffin. 9 24 2t*

PEOPLE DIFFER ON MANY POINTS, BUT ALL AGREE THAT THE "LONDON HAIR COLOR RESTORER AND DRESSING"

"London"	Is the most	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Reliable Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Restorative	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Ever Introduced	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	to the	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	American	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	People	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	For Restoring	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Gray Hair and	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Preventing	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Baldness.	"Hair Color Restorer"

PRESERVES THE ORIGINAL COLOR TO OLD AGE

"London"	Life,	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Prevents	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Growth,	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	the Hair	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	and from	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Beauty.	"Hair Color Restorer"
"London"	Falling.	"Hair Color Restorer"

No washing or preparation before or after its use; applied by the hand or soft brush.
Only 75 cents a bottle; $9 per dozen. Sold at Dr. SWAYNE'S, No. 330 N. SIXTH Street, above Vine, Philadelphia, and at the leading Druggists and Dealers in Toilet Articles. 3 2 stuth4p

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS AND OINTMENT—ASTHMA.—Though this disease has baffled the skill, and been pronounced by eminent medical men as irremediable, the numerous certificates daily received by Dr. HOLLOWAY are a direct refutation to such ill-founded and fallacious conclusions. Coughs, colds and asthma, in all its ramifications of bronchial affections, diseases of the chest, throat, etc., have been cured in their worst stages by these expectorant and laxative remedies. Sold by all druggists. 9 17 1uth8t

SPECIAL NOTICES.

UNION

REPUBLICAN TICKET.

JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
HON. HENRY W. WILLIAMS.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,
HON. M. RUSSELL THAYER.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

SHERIFF,
JOSEPH M. COWELL.

REGISTER OF WILLS,
WILLIAM Y. CAMPBELL.

CLERK OF ORPHANS' COURT,
RICHARD M. BATTURS.

CITY OFFICERS.

CITY TREASURER,
DAVID JONES.

CITY COMMISSIONER,
BENJAMIN F. URWILER.

SENATE—THIRD DISTRICT,
JOSEPH A. BONHAM.

ASSEMBLY.

Dist.
1—DAVID FOY.
2—ROBERT C. TITTERMARY.
3—A. M. WALKINSHAW.
4—WILLIAM W. WATT.
5—EDMUND S. YARD.
6—Col. CHARLES KLECKNER.
7—JAMES SUBERS.
8—JAMES V. STOKES.
9—F. W. THOMAS.
10—Col. ELISHA W. DAVIS.
11—CHARLES EAGER.
12—ALEXANDER ADAIRE.
13—ENOS C. RENNER.
14—GEORGE T. THORN.
15—JAMES HOLGATE.
16—Col. MARSHALL C. HONG.
17—Col. JOHN CLARK.
18—JAMES N. MARKS.

By order of the Republican City Executive Committee.
WM. R. LEEDS, President.
John L. Hill, Isaac McBride, } Secretaries. 9 24

UNION LEAGUE.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

At a meeting of the Committee appointed by the Union League on the 18th, it was
Resolved, That Public Meetings of the citizens of Philadelphia be called for
SATURDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 28,
AND
SATURDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 5.
The meetings to be held on BROAD STREET, in front of the LEAGUE HOUSE.
By order of the Committee.
9 21 7t ROBT. R. CORSON, Secretary.

THE FESTIVAL IN AID OF ST. JOHN'S ORPHAN ASYLUM.
will take place
On THURSDAY, September 26, 1867,
ON THE ASYLUM GROUNDS.
THE RIGHT REV. BISHOP WOOD
will be present, and, on behalf of the Rev. Clergy and Laity, formally welcomed by the
VERY REV. C. J. H. CARTER.
After which the
RIGHT REV. BISHOP
will address the people.
Tickets issued for last Thursday will be good on this occasion. 9 23 3t

THE MEAGHER TESTIMONIAL.—A Bust of the late Major-General THOMAS F. MEAGHER, executed by Captain N. R. Harris, of this city, will be placed on exhibition shortly.
The above is a token of respect in memory of the faithful services of a gallant soldier and true friend, and intended as a present to his afflicted widow, Mrs. Meagher, of New York. 9 23 2t*

MEDICAL BOARD FOR THE EXAMINATION of Candidates for Admission into the Navy as Assistant Surgeons.—A Board of Medical Officers is now in session at the Naval Asylum, Philadelphia, for the examination of candidates for admission into the Medical Corps of the Navy.
Gentleman desirous of appearing before the Board must make application to the Honorable Secretary of the Navy, or to the undersigned, stating residence, place and date of birth. Applications to be accompanied by respectable testimonials of moral character.
Candidates must not be less than twenty-one nor more than twenty-six years of age.
No expense is allowed by the Government to candidates attending the sessions of the Board, as a successful examination is a legal prerequisite for appointment in the Navy.
The many vacancies existing in the Medical Corps insure immediate appointments to successful candidates.
P. J. HORWITZ, Chief of Bureau.
Bureau of Medicine and Surgery, Navy Department, August 10, 1867. 8 20 1uf1st

WIEGAND'S PATENT STEAM GENERATOR is cheap, compact, economical in use, and ABSOLUTELY SAFE FROM ANY POSSIBILITY OF EXPLOSION
Apply at the Office of SAMUEL WORK, N. E. corner of THIRD and DOCK Streets. 9 13 4p

THE BRANSONS HAVE NOT SOLD out the old Coal Yard, No. 507 South BROAD Street, below Lombard, as has been reported, but continue selling the
BEST QUALITIES OF COAL
at fair prices.
Superior LEHIGH and genuine EAGLE VEIN always on hand. 9 13 2m4p

STECK & CO. PIANOS,
HAINES BROTHERS' PIANOS,
AND
MASON & HAMLIN CABINET ORGANS.
These beautiful instruments constantly increase in popularity, and are to be found in splendid assortment at
J. E. GOULD'S,
8 23 stuth1f SEVENTH AND CHESNUT.

STEINWAY & SONS
TRIUMPHANT.
THE FIRST GRAND GOLD MEDAL FOR AMERICAN PIANOS,
AT THE PARIS EXPOSITION.
OFFICIAL CERTIFICATE.
Paris, July 20, 1867.
I certify that the First Gold Medal for American Pianos has been unanimously awarded to Messrs. Steinway by the Jury of the International Exposition, First on the list in Class X.
M'LINET, President of the International Jury.
Members of the International Jury.
Georges Kastner, Ambroise Thomas,
Ed. Hanslick, F. A. Gevaert,
J. Schiedmayer.
FOR SALE ONLY BY
BLASIUS BROS.,
8 20 tuthstf NO. 1006 CHESNUT ST.

AGENCY OF THE
Union Pacific Railroad Company.
OFFICE OF
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
NO. 40 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
Philadelphia, September 20, 1867.
We desire to call attention to the difference in the relative price of the First Mortgage Bonds of Union Pacific Railroad, and the price of Governments.
We would to-day give these bonds and pay a difference of

$197·50	taking in exchange U. S. 6s of 1881.		
$229·00	do.	do.	5-20s of 1862.
$179·00	do.	do.	5-20s of 1864.
$190·25	do.	do.	5-20s of 1865.
$164·00	do.	do.	5-20s of '65, Jan. & July
$164·00	do.	do.	5-20s of '67.
$81·50	do	do.	5 ⅜ cent. 10-40s.
$174·65	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. June issue.
$168 66	do.	do.	7 3-10 Cy. July issue.

(For every thousand dollars.)
We offer these Bonds to the public, with every confidence in their security.
8 30 1m DE HAVEN & BRO.

JUST IMPORTED,
BY OURSELVES,
THIRTY CASES (3000 CANS)
FINEST QUALITY
French Peas and Mushrooms,
FOR SALE BY THE CASE, DOZEN, OR CAN.
SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
S. W. COR. BROAD AND WALNUT STS.
9 14 tuthsa6p PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA AND SOUTHERN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.
The steamship STAR OF THE UNION, Captain T. N. Cooksey, will sail for the above port on WEDNESDAY, October 2, at 8 o'clock A. M., and every two weeks thereafter.
Freight taken for all points in connection with the South Carolina Railroad.
The Passenger accommodations of this steamer are of a superior character.
Freight now being received at Pier 18 South DELAWARE Avenue.
WM. L. JAMES, General Agent,
9 24 tf No. 314 South DELAWARE Avenue.

FURNITURE.
JOHN A. BAUER & SON
Have now on hand a large assortment of
ELEGANT AND WELL-MADE
FURNITURE,
Which they will sell at greatly reduced prices.
NO. 255 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
9 23 mws87 18t Above Spruce.

S. K. SMYTH. E. P. ADAIR
SMYTH & ADAIR,
Practical Manufacturers and Wholesale Dealers in
Superior Silver-Plated Ware,
GOLD AND SILVER PLATERS,
FACTORY AND SALESROOMS
NO. 35 SOUTH THIRD STREET,
(Up Stairs.)
WAREROOM, NO. 1126 CHESNUT STREET
(Second Floor),
6 27thstu6mrp PHILADELPHIA.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
THE FINE SHIRT EMPORIUM,
Nos. 1 and 3 North SIXTH Street.
JOHN C. ARRISON,
Importer, Manufacturer, and Dealer in
Every Description of
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
Would invite inspection to his FINE STOCK OF GOODS, suitable for the season, selling off at moderate prices.
Especial attention given to the manufacture of FINE SHIRTS AND COLLARS.
Warranted to give satisfaction. 8 rp

BEDDING
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
AT
REDUCED PRICES.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,
NO. 923 RIDGE AVENUE NEAR VINE ST
8 22tutharp J. G. FULLER.

CAUTION.—ALL PERSONS ARE CAUTIONED against purchasing or negotiating Certificates of Deposit No. 179 for $926, and No. 180 for $336·34, issued by the
FIDELITY INSURANCE TRUST AND SAFE DEPOSIT COMPANY
To C. H. WADSWORTH.
Parties to whom the same may be offered are requested to give notice at the Company's Office.
9 24 1f No. 421 CHESNUT Street.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[FOR ADDITIONAL LOCAL ITEMS SEE INSIDE PAGES.]

RELIGIOUS.

Tenth Annual Session of the North Philadelphia Baptist Association—Proceedings This Morning—Introductory Sermon by the Rev. G. D. Boardman, D. D.

At half-past 10 o'clock this morning, the Tenth Annual Session of the North Philadelphia Association of Baptist Churches commenced its deliberations at the North Baptist Church, on Eighth street, above Master.

The Association is made up of the following churches, the dates prefixed being the time of their constitution:—

1698—First Church of Philadelphia, northwest corner of Broad and Arch streets. Rev. George Dana Boardman, D. D., pastor.
1828—Reading Church, Rev. George Frear, pastor.
1829—Harrisburg Church, Rev. E. L. Bailey, pastor.
1832—Williamstown Church, Chester county. Rev. Joseph L. Segeneer, pastor.
1834—Mount Pleasant Church, Montgomery county Rev. T. C Trotter, pastor.
18 5—Hatborough Church, Montgomery county. Rev. W. S. Wood, pastor.
18 2—West Chin Church, Chester county.
1842—North Church of Philadelphia, Eighth street, above Master.
1843—Soleburg Church, Bucks county.
1849—Bristol Church, Bucks county.
1849—Davisville Church, Bucks county, Rev. W. H. Conard, pastor.
1850—Bridgeport Church, Montgomery county. Rev. Henry Bray, pastor.
1850—Nicetown Church, Philadelphia.
1851—Manayunk Church. Rev. James Waters, pastor.
1852—Germantown Church. Rev. A. H. Long, pastor.
1854—Plymouth Church, Montgomery county. Rev. A. H. Folwell, pastor.
1856—Olivet Church, of Philadelphia, southwest corner of Sixth and Federal streets. Rev. William Wilder, pastor.
1858—Lawreneeville Church, Chester county.
1845—Pequa Church, Lancaster county.
1860—Eaon Church, of Philadelphia, Twentieth and Oxford streets. Rev. Clark B. Oakley, pastor.
1865—Gwynedd Church, Montgomery county.

Previous to the delivery of the introductory sermon by the Rev. Dr. Boardman, the customary religious exercises of singing and reading the Scriptures and prayer were held.

INTRODUCTORY SERMON ON "THE CHURCH'S INVENTORY." BY REV. G. DANA BOARDMAN.

The customary introductory sermon was delivered by the Rev. George Dana Boardman, pastor of the First Baptist Church, at the northwest corner of Broad and Arch streets. The subject of his discourse was "The Church's Inventory," the text being from 1 Corinthians iii, 21-23, as follows:—

"All things are yours: whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or death, or things present or things to come; all are yours; and ye are Christ's; and Christ is God's."

The doctrine of the text, said the preacher, is this:—God has made all things—past, present, and future, visible and invisible—subordinate and tributary to the Church of His Christ. He has conferred on His people the universe, and our lesson for this occasion is the splendor of the, Church's heritage, the term Church being used in the general or organic sense, and not in any denominational or local sense. Our great problem is to ascertain the Church's ideal or real with the Church spiritual, or the kingdom of God. In surveying the splendor of Christ's es ate, we shall confine ourselves to such elements of it only as the Apostle enumerates in the text, in his inventory of the Church's inheritance.

And, first, to the Church belongs the Christian ministry—"All things are yours, whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas." To understand this present allusion to Paul, Apollos, and Cephas, we must remember that the Corinthian Church was at this time rent by a spirit of faction and partisanship. This, in fact, was one of the occasions of Paul's first letter to them. Thus, in the first chapter, he writes:—"Now I beseech you, brethren, by the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, that ye all preach the same thing, and that there be no divisions among you; but that ye be perfectly joined together in the same mind and in the same judgment. For it hath been declare I unto me of you, my brethren, by them which are of the house of Chloe, that there are contentions among you. Now this I say, that every one of you saith, I of Paul, and I of Apollo, and I of Cephas, and I of Christ."

It is not easy now to say positively what were the differences between these various factions. We cannot suppose that there was any radical difference between the teachings of Paul, and Apollos, and Peter. But these illustrious champions of the Gospel, like all men truly great, had each an intense individuality, and this naturally betrayed itself in favorite themes and styles of preaching; and the differences between them were d fferences not in doctrine, but in methods of application. Each had his idiosyncrasies, and each his favorite mode of discourse. In this way we can account for the different factions.

The speaker then described the different factions in the Corinthian Church, and proceeded as follows:—Now, it was to guard against this spirit of partisanship that Paul declared to the Corinthian Christians that all things were theirs, whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas. It is as if he had said to them, "All are yours, and yet not more than Apollos or Peter. Apollos is yours, and yet not more than Paul or Peter, Peter is yours, and yet not more than Paul or Apollos. True, we differ in gifts, in temperaments, in departments of labor, but we are all one spiritual house of which we are called to plant, some to water, some to reap. Some of us are called to lay the foundation, some to bring the materials, some to raise the building. But all are one, and all are alike yours."

Herein, my brethren, is a great lesson for us. All that the Apostle here says is as true of us to-day in Philadelphia as it was of the eighteen hundred years ago of the Church in Corinth. The Church of Jesus Christ, His spiritual, mystical body, recognizes no personal partisanship, no sectarian distinction, no geographical boundaries. In that Church there is neither Jew nor Gentile, neither Greek nor barbarian, neither *white* nor *black*, neither male nor female; but all are one in Christ, and Christ is ours. Accordingly, whatever concerns the Church in one locality, or in one age, concerns her in all localities and in all ages, so that when one member suffers, all the members suffer with it; and when one member is honored, all the members rejoice with it. A glorious truth this—the co-membership, of every Christian with Christ's spiritual body.

The speaker then dwelt upon the individuality of the component parts of the Church, saying that, while each one must be true to his own convictions, it was still his blessed privilege to co-operate with all his brethren of every denominational peculiarity.

In the second place, not only does the Christian ministry of all lands and ages belong to the Church, but the world itself is also her's—"For all things are yours, whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world." The term world, in this connection, means chiefly this visible, material earth. In the very beginning, the King of kings made over to man the jurisdiction of the whole earth, placing all things under his feet.

But not only is the world the inheritance of the Church, but the Apostle adds that life is hers—"All things are yours, whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life." The word life, in this connection, is to be taken in its largest sense. It means very much more than this bodily life of ours, which is nourished by food and drink; very much more than this physical life of ours, which we have in common with the animal creation around us. The Christian man is the only man who truly lives.

But not only is life hers; even death belongs to the heritage of the Church—"All things are yours, whether Paul, or Apollos, or Cephas, or the world, or life, or *death:* all are yours." A strange thing this, to consider death as a part of the Church's splendor. To all else he is conqueror and jailor. To the Church of the Living God he is captive, trophy, and thrall; his are the hands that unlock the prison doors, his the wings that waft the emancipated spirit to Paradise.

But not only is death hers, so also are things present. "We know," says the Apostle elsewhere, "that all things are working together for good to them that love God, and those who are called according to His purpose." All that surround us, the incidents of daily life, the apparently adverse, as well as the auspicious arrangements of Divine Providence—the whole economy and government of the universe, is made a part of Christ's inheritance.

And not only are things present hers; so also are things to come. The universal, complete, and everlasting supremacy of the Church is the grand end to which all things in heaven and earth, visible and invisible, are directed, and in which all things are to culminate. To the Church of the living God belongs all prophecy as well as all history. I know not what the future may bring forth; but I know this—whatever of the glorious probability is wrapped up in the future, whatever there shall be in time and in eternity of maturity in conception, of heroism in enterprise, of grandeur in execution, of majesty in empire, of rapture in feeling—all this has been decreed in the councils of the Eternal as part of His Church's inheritance. All things to come are hers.

But the Church herself belongs to Christ—"all are yours, and you are Christ's." And finally, and best of all, the Church's noblest inheritance is that, through Christ, she belongs to God—"all things are yours, and ye are Christ's, and Christ is God's."

The speaker, in conclusion, earnestly exhorted all his hearers to choose a part of this glorious inheritance. "The spirit and the bride say, Come. And let him that heareth say, Come. And let him that is athirst come. And whosoever will, let him take of the water of life freely."

PROCEEDINGS THIS MORNING.

The sermon of Dr. Boardman was an extremely eloquent one, and was listened to with profound attention. The congregation then united in singing the beautiful "coronation hymn," commencing "All hail the power of Jesus' name!" after which a collection was taken up to defray the incidental expenses of the session.

The Rev. George Frear, of Reading, who was the Moderator of the last session, appointed a committee to conduct the election for officers. Mr. Frear then addressed the association, feelingly alluding to the death during the past year of Mr. B. F. Hancock and the Rev. William S. Hall. The former was the father of Major-General W. S. Hancock, and for five successive years presided over the deliberations of the Association.

Rev. Dr. Cole, of the Committee on Devotional Exercises, reported the following, which was adopted as the order of exercises for the present session:—

Prayer meeting from 8 to 9 o'clock A. M., and from 7 to 7:30 P. M.

Business meetings from 9 to 12 A. M., from 2:30 to 5 P. M., and in the evening.

The committee also recommended that the Rev. H. G. Weston, D. D., of New York, be invited to preach before the Association this evening, which was approved.

The first ballot for officers resulted in the election of the Rev. Thomas C. Trotter as Clerk, and Mr. Isaac H. O'Harra, of Philadelphia, Treasurer. There was no election of Moderator.

On motion of the Clerk, W. H. Ruddiman, Esq., was appointed assistant clerk.

A second ballot resulted in the choice of the Rev. William Wilder, of Philadelphia, as Moderator, into which position he was duly installed.

The Association then adjourned until 2:30 this afternoon.

REPORT OF THE BAPTIST PUBLICATION SOCIETY.

The forty-third annual report of the American Baptist Publication Society, copies of which were distributed after the adjournment, shows the following facts in relation to the operations of this organization:—

Missionary receipts for year ending March 1, 1866	$32,011
Missionary receipts for year ending March 1, 1867	41,853
Increase	$9,842
Business receipts, 1866	$124,845
Business receipts, 1867	144,671
Increase	$19,826

The receipts in both departments were therefore $186,523, to which should be added $18,304, the receipts for the *National Baptist*, making a grand total of $163,727. The Society also received during the year a special endowment of $50,000 from the Crozer family, of Delaware county, Pa., as a missionary memorial fund for the benefit of the freedmen.

The portion contributed to the missionary fund by Pennsylvania was as follows:—

Churches	$9,047
Crozer family	50,000
Profit on Society's Colporatage	4,639
Interest from Society's endowment funds	3,700
Total	$67,387

The total receipts of the Society for the past six years have been as follows:—

Year.	*Receipts.*	*Year.*	*Receipts.*
1862	$56,248	1865	$162,096
1863	64,485	1866	172,623
1864	108,474	1867	249,727

In the year 1857, the publications of the Society embraced 23,000,000 pages, and in 1867 they had increased to 171,000,000. In the former year, the total number of publications was 539 and in the latter year 923. In 1857, the grants made by the Society amounted to $1038, and in 1867 to $11,026. In 1836, 19 Sunday Schools and 15 ministers were supplied with libraries, and in 1867, 239 Sunday Schools and 130 ministers and ministerial students.

The present capital of the Society is made up as follows:—

Real Estate	$26,386
Stereotype Plates	45,015
Stock	51,876
Due on Bills Receivable	17,027
Total	$140,304

The different endowment funds of the Society amount to $81,666.

There were 61 colporteurs and Sunday School Missionaries under appointment during the year, their labor being as follows:—Days of service, 7018; miles traveled, 4962; volumes sold, 22,887; volumes given away, 5606; pages of tracts distributed, 175,555; sermons preached, 2256; prayer meetings held, 4312; persons baptized, 610; families visited, 2735; families supplied with Bible, 883; Sunday Schools organized, 207; churches constituted, 24

Seven of the Sunday School missionaries were working among the freedmen exclusively. Seventy-four colored ministers and fifty-four colored Sunday Schools were furnished with libraries during the year.

POLITICAL MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.—The following meetings take place within the city limits this evening:—

In the First Ward—The Democratic Executive Committee meets at Young's, Fifth and Reed streets.

Fourth Ward—The Ward Democratic Executive Committee meets at the "Ward" House.

Seventh Ward—The Democratic Executive Committee meets at the Ward house, Eighteenth and Naudain streets.

Ninth Ward—The Republican residents of the Ward meet at the Hall, Merrick and Market streets, at 8 o'clock. Prominent speakers are engaged.

Thirteenth Ward—The Democratic Association of this Ward hold a meeting at their new Hall, in Eighth street, below Green.

Fourteenth Ward—The Democratic citizens hold a meeting at the Association rooms, N. E. corner of Twelfth and Spring Garden streets.

Fifteenth Ward—A meeting of Democratic citizens of the Eighth Division will be held at Frank McKnight's house, N. W. corner of Twenty-third and Spring Garden streets.

Seventeenth Ward—A meeting of the Union Republican Association will be held at the house of Mr. John Harrison, N. W. corner of Front and Master streets.

Twenty-first Ward—A meeting of the Union Republican Association of this Ward will meet at No. 908 N. Nineteenth street.

The Democratic and conservative citizens will meet at Franklin Military Hall, No. 625 Girard avenue.

Twenty-fifth Ward—The Ward Executive Committee meet at the house of Mr. Shrseder, on Frankford road.

Nondescripts—This club meets at their room No. 7, in No. 412 Chesnut street, this evening, in obedience to a call from the President, Dr. Swann, to rally around their constitutional liberty. Able speakers are announced to be present.

PETTY POLICE CASES.—George Knorr and Charles Watson were arrested in Girard avenue, below Twelfth street, upon the charge of larceny, yesterday afternoon. It is alleged by Mr. Edward McPherson that whilst in that neighborhood he felt some one trying to relieve him of his pocket-book. He saw the two prisoners in dangerous proximity to his person, and had them arrested. They were examined before Alderman Fitch, and were held for a further hearing.

James McShea was arrested yesterday by Officer Forbes, upon the charge of larceny. James is employed by Mr. James, an ice dealer, at Twentieth and Market streets, and it is alleged that he adorned his person with garments belonging to his employer. As the latter did not relish the joke, he had James arrested. He had a hearing before Alderman Beitler, and was held in $700 bail to answer.

William Casban amused himself by using language more forcible than elegant towards a police officer in front of his residence, No. 1545 Callowhill street. As the gentleman did not adjust his voice properly, but cried out in a manner that not only annoyed the guardian of the public peace, but also caused annoyance to the citizens in the neighborhood, he was arrested. He was held to answer by Alderman Pancoast.

DEFRAUDING THE REVENUE.—Last night Officers Young and Gibson overhauled a couple of men, at Eighth and St. Mary streets, who were carrying each a large bag upon his shoulder. Suspecting that they had possession of stolen goods, they were interrogated as to what the bags contained. They said they were taking some cigars to their store, No. 615 S. Sixth street, and gave their names as Henry P. Burchell and his son. They then showed the officers a bag that was marked with the inspector's mark and stamped with the Government stamp. The officers said they would look for themselves, and on examination found the bags to contain forty-six boxes of cigars, not one of which had a Government stamp upon it. They were taken before Alderman Tunison, and were held in $1000 for a further hearing before a United States Commissioner. It appears that these cigars were made early in 1864, and have been hid away in Burchell's cellar ever since. They are the property of a dealer in cigars, whose place of business is at No. 615 S. Sixth street.

SALE OF STOCKS.—The following stocks were offered for sale at the Philadelphia Exchange, by M. Thomas & Sons, commencing at noon to-day, with the annexed result:—

50 shares Second and Third Streets Passenger Railway Company	$76 75
75 shares Union Passenger Railway Co.	$36 50
1 share Academy of Fine Arts	$16
5 shares Academy of Music, with ticket	$75
30 shares Union Mutual Insurance Company	$7 87
186 shares Pennsylvania Company for Insurance on Lives and Granting Annuities	$162 25
50 shares Central Transportation Company	$19
50 shares Union Transportation Company	$00
Season Ticket Arch Street Theatre	$22
1 share Philadelphia Athenæum	$10
$500 bond of the Susquehanna Steam Lumber and Lath Mill and Lumber Company	15 per cent

STOLEN GOODS RECOVERED.—This morning, about half-past 4 o'clock, Officers Steele and Herger found a large valise, well stuffed with dry goods, in a court running from Acorn alley. Supposing it, of course, to be the result of some recent robbery, they made inquiries about the neighborhood, and found that the stores of A. C. Forehand and M. A. West, No. 261 South Eleventh street, had been robbed during the night of goods corresponding to those found in the valise. It seems that the thieves had obtained entrance through the back window of the store; for several nights past this window has been left unbolted, and the person having charge of the store had contended, by way of excuse, that there was no danger. When found, the valise was stored away behind some barrels.

HOUSE ROBBERY.—The house of Mr. L. Meyer, No. 826 N. Seventh street, was entered last night, through the front door, by the use of nippers. The thieves, after searching through the house, stole two gold watches and about $75 in money.

CELEBRATION OF THE PROCLAMATION OF EMANCIPATION.—The celebration of the Proclamation of Emancipation was held at West Chester yesterday.

At an early hour hundreds of our colored people might be seen on their way to the depot of the Philadelphia and West Chester Railroad. At seven o'clock an immense train left that depot, loaded with persons anxious to participate in the great event.

The Delmonico Brass Band, and an efficient drum corps, were among the party.

All along the route from this city to the place of destination there were constant additions to the number, already so large. The train arrived at West Chester at 10 o'clock, where an immense gathering of people had assembled to welcome the approaching train. Delegations of six and eight omnibuses, crowded inside and out, were constantly arriving, till the hour of 12 o'clock. At that time the procession was formed—a military organization of six companies, composed of men late of the 24th, 127th, 43d, and 45th United States Colored Troops, commanded by officers who led these men in many a charge during the late war, as sergeants and acting lieutenants.

At 2 o'clock the line was formed by the Chief Marshal, Thomas P. Hazard, assisted by his official aids and members of the Committee of Arrangements.

Henry Spence, Jones Anderson, and Joseph Stevens, as aids to the Marshal, were all well mounted, and did credit to the occasion.

The Committee of Arrangements were Joseph Stephens, late of our own city, and now taking deserved rank as a leading and representative man of West Chester. Also, Jones Spence and George Enos, an old and energetic citizen of West Chester. Although there were no ladies on the Committee, yet the ladies vied with each other as to who should excel in bestowing their hospitalities and benefactions upon the strangers who had come to do honor to the new birth of American liberty.

Chief among these we may name Mrs. Martha Stephens and Mrs. Sarah Gladman.

The procession organized as follows:—

Chief Marshal and his Aids.
Delmonico Band.
Carriage with Officers and Orator of the day.
Carriage with the Committee and Speakers.
Hannibal Band of Philadelphia.
Six Companies of Veterans of the late war.
Grand United Order of Odd Fellows.
Drum Corps of ten pieces.
CIVIC SOCIETIES.
West Chester Lincoln Association.
Thornburg Lincoln Association.
Chester Valley Lincoln Association.
Loveville Equal Suffrage Association, State of Delaware.
Downingtown Lincoln Association of Horntown.
People's Union Association, Delaware county, Pa.
Civic and Military Associations from Media, Chester City, and Philadelphia.
Citizens' Radical Union Association of Norristown.
Social and Civil Association, Unionville.
Radical Union Association of West Chester, and several other Union Organizations whose names we did not learn.

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THREE GOOD DOGS.

Every dog has his day; some dogs have two days; one, the short span of canine life, the other, the more enduring existence of fame. M. Emile Richebourg has just collected a number of the latter into an amusing volume, entitled "Histoire des Chiens Célèbres." Some publisher, doubtless, will soon give this, entire, to the public in an English dress; meanwhile, we introduce our readers to three only of his celebrated dogs.

Bandjarra is the name of a race of people who, although few in number, are met with all over India. Dealing in corn, they travel much from place to place. Their resources are very limited, and their temporary dwellings of the simplest construction. On a plot of ground a few feet square, in the midst of a forest, and generally on an eminence, the Bandjarra settler fixes his residence during a portion of the year. Sacks full of wheat, covered with skins, constitute the walls of his mansion; other skins, suspended from branches, form a roof which imperfectly keeps out wind and rain. Beneath this tent are herded the oxen, which are the Bandjarra's principal wealth. His dog keeps ceaseless watch outside. The Bandjarra dog is not remarkable for any external grace or beauty; but it would be difficult to find a creature gifted with greater courage, keener instinct, ofirmer attachment to his master.

A Bandjarra of the name of Dabi happened crequire the loan of a thousand rupees with which to undertake a speculative journey. All the persons to whom he applied, having little faith in his promise, met the request with a refusal. He had a dog called Bheirou, which he loved better than he could tell. After long hesitation, he resolved to offer this dog as a pledge. His first attempts were unavailing, but he found at last a rich merchant named Dhyaram who accepted the conditions. Dabi promised to return within a year. He bade adieu to Bheirou, commanding him by words and signs to remain faithful during that period to his temporary master. The dog did his duty in every respect; but more than a twelve-month elapsed, and yet no news came of Dabi. The merchant began to believe that he was cheated, and to repent of his overcredulity. At that time the Bandjarra country was much infested by thieves. One dark night the household was suddenly aroused by Bheirou's violent and angry barking. Dhyaram got up. A band of robbers were trying to force their way into his dwelling. Before he had time to set about repulsing them, Bheirou had attacked a couple of the gang. He threw them down and tore them. A third advanced to strike Dhyaram; the dog seized him by the throat, and the master killed him. This beginning did not encourage the rest; they took to flight. Dhyaram, whose life had been saved by the bravery even more than by the vigilance of Bheirou, manifested his gratitude by all sorts of caresses; and considering the debt to be paid with interest, he tried to make the good creature unddrstand that he was no longer a hostage, but free to rejoin his master. Bheirou—and this is the wonderful part of the story—shook his head mournfully, to indicate that a mere verbal order like this, given to him alone, would not excuse him in Dabi's eyes. But at last Dhyaram succeeded in persuading him; and after taking an affectionate leave, he made him set off in the direction by which Dabi ought to return.

Now Dabi, whose affairs had detained him beyond the appointed term, was collecting the money to discharge the debt, at a few leagues' distance from his creditor's house. All at once, perceiving Bheirou running to meet him, unattended, he turned pale, believing that the dog had stolen away from Dhyaram's custody, thereby compromising his word of honor. In a fit of rage, heedless of the dog's caresses, he drew his sabre and killed him on the spot.

A few minutes afterwards, to his bitter grief, he found tied to Bheirou's neck a quittance for the thousand rupees signed by the merchant, together with a letter relating the dog's exploits. Inconsolable for his fatal error, Dabi devoted the money to the erection of a monument on the spot where the bloody deed occurred. The people of the neighborhood still point out this monument to travellers, which is known by the name of Koukarry-Gaou. They also believe that earth taken from Bheirou's grave is a sovereign remedy for the bite of mad dogs.

Our second dog had his troubles too, but of a less tragic kind. He was a spaniel, and his name was Cabriole. His master, the Comte de Brevonne's chef, or man-cook, had brought him up from a puppy, paying particular attention to his fetching and carrying. Cabriole would catch a half-franc piece in the air, and take it to the person named to him, often residing at a considerable distance. When an errand had to be done, he took the basket in his mouth, and went for tobacco, coffee, sugar, cheese, or any other article of daily use which happened to be required in an emergency. Why send a dog, and not a servant? For this good reason. The comte's château is five miles distant from Langres, the nearest market-town. A servant would take three hours to go there and back, and make his purchases; the dog, when encouraged to exert himself, did it in three-quarters of an hour. The dog knew all the tradesmen; a card in the basket mentioned what was wanted; and one tradesman sent him on to the next.

One Friday, more unlucky than the rest of Fridays, four persons called at the château. They were asked to stop and dine; the invitation was accepted, and the cook was ordered to prepare a suitable meagre dinner. It was four in the afternoon, and the unfortunate chief had nothing, absolutely nothing, except kidney beans and lentils. How could he compose a "suitable" dinner with that? His hair almost lifted his cap from his head. "If I had only a little fish!" he groaned, banging his saucepans about in despair. "But I haven't so much as a red herring. Here, Cabriole, you must help me out of this mess." Cabriole took the basket and his orders, and darted away from the château like an arrow. In twenty minutes he reached the town. The fishwoman to whom he proudly presented himself, glanced at the card, and took six handsome eels out of a tub of water. That the cook might have no doubt of their freshness, she refrained from killing them, merely tying them in a napkin, and putting them into the basket strong and alive. Cabriole thanked her with a thoughtless wag of his tail, and immediately set off on his way back home.

Poor innocent dog! He thought that his charge would be as easy to carry as a pound of coffee. For a while the eels lay quiet enough; but, having their doubts, perhaps, respecting the object of their journey, their heads were soon peeping out of the basket. Cabriole perceived it. Surprised, but not intimidated, he growled and snarled and shook the basket, to make them keep still. The move succeeded; but before long the eels again felt a wish to look about them. This time he set the basket down, and drove them back into it with strokes of his paw. Once more they lay quiet for a minute or two, allowing him to proceed on his journey homeward. But eels are as restless as they are slippery. Not content with looking out, they crawled out, and were making their escape. Cabriole, in a rage, set the basket down, picked them up one by one, and returned them to the basket. As fast as he did so, out they crept again; until, losing patience, he killed them, each and several, by a sharp bit applied to the nape of the neck. He then put them into the basket, and set off for the château at railway speed.

But all this required time. The cook, getting fidgety, had sent forward one of his assistants to see what was the cause of the delay; and to this witness we are indebted for the correct knowledge of what occurred. Cabriole was duly praised and petted; but from that day forth he loathed the sight of fish. If the word "eel" were pronounced in his presence, he ran away and hid himself for two or three days.

Our third canine friend was a military dog. During the first French Empire, every regiment had its dog, whose intelligence, thanks to the soldiers' care, was improved by education and discipline. The Grand Army's dogs were picked up almost everywhere, except in England. They had been recruited in Poland, in Prussia, in Holland, in Saxony, and in Flanders. They were mongrel mastiffs, hounds, Danish dogs, spaniels. But no matter whence they came, they soon turned French. Foreign dogs were naturalized without knowing it.

Rugen is an island in the Baltic Sea, opposite to Stralsund, on the coast of Pomerania. Fortified both by nature and by art, its situation is exceedingly strong. In time of peace, in consequence of its fertile soil, its salubrious air, and its mild climate, Rugen is a delightful retreat. In time of war, it is an important post, a natural citadel, a formidable fortress, whose possession has been purchased at the expense of many a bloody fight. During the campaign of 1807 this island was comprised in the sphere of operations by the corps commanded by Marshal Davoust, and was occupied by an infantry regiment of the line, and by several companies of sappers and miners. The regiment, of course, had a dog—a black and white poodle—named Capucin—not because he was born in a Capuchins' convent in Italy (which would have been a quite sufficient reason), but in allusion to the copper or iron rings by which a gun barrel is fastened to its stock. The dog's short bark might perhaps have been thought to resemble the snappish report of a musket.

In consequence of a change in the plan of operations ordered by Napoleon the First, the island had to be suddenly evacuated, to carry out a movement in retreat abandoning the whole line of the Pomeranian coast. Every post, every man, was withdrawn; but in such a hasty way that they forgot an advanced sentinel perched on the top of a hillock which commanded the entrance of the port of Rugen. This sentinel was a young soldier named Firmin Bonard, who had scarcely been three years in the service. At present, a soldier who has served three years is considered quite a veteran; at that time, troopers who could reckon three, five, seven, and even nine years of service, were still called conscripts. Now, Bonard the soldier and Capucin the dog happened to be particularly good friends, bound by the strongest ties of mutual attachment.

The corporal of the post had planted Firmin as sentinel on the hillock exactly at midnight. The latter, therefore, calculated on being relieved at two in the morning, and also that from two till five he would have three good hours to doze and slumber in the corps-de-garde. So Firmin Bonard beguiled the time by anticipating this supreme indulgence, also by thoughts of his village steeple, of his aged curé's ancient housekeeper, of the haystack where he used to play at hide-and-seek, and sundry other recollections. In this way the minutes slipped slowly by, and the two hours' guard were drawing to a close.

All at once he heard a slight noise. He listened. "It is the corporal coming to relieve guard," he thought, and prepared to utter the formal "Qui vive?" But the sound, which resembled that of human footsteps, was soon followed by complete silence. "I couldn't be mistaken!" he said to himself. "Besides, my time must now be up." He listened again, still more attentively. Almost immediately, he heard the barking of a dog, which came running forward in his direction. On recognizing Capucin's voice, the sentinel looked round him anxiously. Perceiving nothing which threatened an attack, he wondered what could be the meaning of this nocturnal visit. Before he had time to consider the matter, the animal had climbed the hill and was jumping up his legs. "It's you, Capucin. Very good. You got tired of waiting there; and I am tired of standing here. The air is keen, and I am terribly sleepy. You should have brought the corporal with you. His watch must have stopped. He ought to sell it for old iron and buy a new one.,'

Capucin's answer was a frenzied bark and a series of mad leaps around his friend.

"I understand," said Firmin, smiling. "You are asking me to dance to warm myself. It's a pity you are not provided with the password and a musket."

Capucin continued to bark, running right and left like a creature possessed. Finding all these manœuvres useless, he ran up to the soldier, pulled him by the coat, and tried hard to pull him away, renewing his efforts with such violence as to tear the soldier's uniform. Firmin, considering this a proof of affection more troublesome than pleasant, lost his temper and gave poor Capucin a kick. The dog, howling at finding himself so cruelly maltreated and misunderstood, retreated to a few paces' distance, but soon returned, heedless of his friend's unkind treatment. All he did now was to look forgiveness and lick the soldier's hands.

"Be quiet, will you, and take yourself off?" said Firmin, harshly, as he threatened him with the butt of his gun, to drive him away. Capucin, finding he could do no good, unwillingly made up his mind to depart. He arrived just in time to go on board with the last detachment of the corps.

At four o'clock he began to lose patience. Discipline forbade his quitting the post; but hunger, which drives the wolf out of the wood, compelled him to forget the Code Militaire. He left his station, and went to the guard-house, muttering to himself: "If anybody deserves to be shot for this, it is not I, but the corporal, who doesn't know his business, and keeps a sentinel on guard six hours at a time."

In the guard-house, not a creature! The only supposition he could form was, that the regiment had gone to occupy another part of the island. He shouldered his gun and stalked off across the country in search of the regiment. On the way, he fell in with a farmer ploughing a field. "Can you tell me," he asked him, "in which direction the French have marched?"

"They are gone away," was the startling reply. "They embarked at two this morning, stepping lightly and without uttering a word, in consequence of an order received from the Emperor."

"Gone away, leaving me behind! I shall be reported as a deserter! Confound the corporal; he has been my ruin. I now understand what poor Capucin meant. It is not the death I fear, so much as the disgrace."

"Don't take on in that way," said the farmer, in a consolatory tone of voice. "Shrieking never set a broken bone. Stay here, and make the best of a bad business. If the French come back again, I can prove that it was no fault of yours."

"My good man, you don't know the severity of our rules."

"They will not punish you for a crime you have not committed. Meanwhile, you cannot live on air. You probably were brought up in the country, and are accustomed to do country work?"

"Certainly. I can plough, for instance."

"The very thing for me. I can offer you good board and lodging, with a small weekly payment into the bargain. It will be the best thing you can do, under the circumstances." The soldier heaved a heavy sigh, and slowly gazed all round the horizon, to see whether any of the ships were still visible. Beholding nothing, he said, at last, "I thankfully accept your offer."

"Good!" said the farmer, Peter Baxen. "Come and breakfast at once. We will go on with the ploughing afterwards."

At Baxen's farm the soldier-ploughman had plenty of opportunities of proving his capacity. He found such favor in the farmer's eyes—and in other people's too—that Baxen determined to try and keep him for good and all.

"My worthy fellow," he said one day, "I look upon you almost as a son."

"If my poor old father," Firmin answered, "were not anxiously awaiting my return to France, I would willingly remain in Rugen."

"You can bring him back with you, the next time you go to France. But what I want to say to you now, concerns my daughter."

Firman colored up to the eyes.

"Unless I am much mistaken, you and she are very good friends."

Firmin uttered a few unintelligible words.

"The neighbors even say you are in love with her."

"I assure you I never uttered a word which could lead her to suppose that——"

"I know it; and for that very reason I took upon myself to tell her that, if you had no objection, she might have you for her husband."

"And she said——?"

"Not a word; but she threw her arms round my neck, and kissed me for a quarter of an hour." A fortnight afterwards Firmin Bonard was married to the fair-haired Clarissa, Peter Baxen's only daughter.

Four years then elapsed, pretty equally divided between love and labor. His thoughts occasionally reverted to France, but he had almost forgotten his compulsory desertion. The past soon fades from our memory when the present is satisfactory and the future promising.

One morning, the look-out man in the town of Rugen signalled a fleet of ships in the offing. They were men-of-war, carrying the French flag. "The French are coming!" people shouted to each other. "They are going to land!"

Firmin Bonard heard it. "The French are coming!" rang in his ears like the boom of an alarm-gun. It told him that he was a lost man. Nevertheless, a thought struck him which relieved his heart by a glimmer of hope.

He ran home, put on his uniform, seized his arms, and mounted guard on the very spot where, five years before, he had been unintentionally abandoned. Meanwhile, boats full of soldiers rowed towards the hillock. In the forepart of one of the boats was a black and white poodle. As it approached the beach, the creature barked with joy. In spite of his anxiety, Firmin's eyes filled with tears as he recognized his old friend Capucin. The dog, unable to master his impatience, jumped into the sea and swam to shore.

As soon as the boats had come within earshot, Firmin "made ready," and shouted at the top of his voice, "Qui vive?"

"Qui vive, yourself?" said the occupants of the first boat, which was filled with officers, composing Marshal Davoust's staff. "Who are you? And what are you doing here?"

"I am a sentinel, keeping guard."

"A pretty sentinel! How long have you been on guard?"

"Five years."

"It is time to come down, then," shouted the officers, laughing.

When Firmin descended from his hill, Capucin ran to meet him half way, barking with joy, and jumping into his arms.

"Poor Capucin! Have it all your own way this time. Do whatever you like. Dirty me, tear my clothes; I shan't send you away. I ought to have made a better return for your attempt to serve me."

Followed by the faithful dog, Firmin joined his former comrades. He gave a plain account of what had happened. By a lucky chance, the corporal, who had forgotten him, and who had since been promoted, belonged to Marshal Davoust's staff. He received his old comrade with open arms. Firmin, in return, invited his countrymen to the farm, where he entertained them with liberal hospitality. The adventure reached Marshal Davoust's ears. He laughed at Firmin's stratagem, and presented him with a discharge drawn up in due form. "I should not like the brave fellow," he said, "to appear before a court-martial, after having kept guard so long."

Firmin continued a farmer. He had a large family, who at present fill the highest and most important offices in the Island. They are commonly known as the Sentinel's Family. When the French finally left Rugen, Capucin remained. Like his master, he forgot his military tastes, and devoted himself exclusively to farming.—*All the Year Round.*

FURS.

1867. FALL AND WINTER. 1867

FUR HOUSE,
(Established in 1818.)

The undersigned invite the special attention of the Ladies to their large stock of FURS, consisting of

Muffs, Tippets, Collars, Etc.,

IN RUSSIAN SABLE,
HUDSON'S BAY SABLE,
MINK SABLE
ROYAL ERMINE, CHINCHILLA, FITCH, ETC.
All of the LATEST STYLES, SUPERIOR FINISH, and at reasonable prices.

Ladies in mourning will find handsome articles PERSIANNES and SIMIAS; the latter a most beautiful fur.
CARRIAGE ROBES, SLEIGH ROBES, and FOOT MUFFS, in great variety.

A. K. & F. K. WOMRATH,
9 11 6m NO. 417 ARCH STREET.

COAL.

B. MIDDLETON & CO., DEALERS IN HARLEIGH LEHIGH and EAGLE VEIN COAL. Kept dry under cover. Prepared expressly for family use. Yard, No. 1228 WASHINGTON Avenue. Office, No. 514 WALNUT Street. 7 12

WATCHES, JEWELRY, ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS & CO.,
Diamond Dealers and Jewellers,
NO. 802 CHESNUT ST., PHILADELPHIA

Would invite the attention of purchasers to their large and handsome assortment of
DIAMONDS,
WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE,
ETC. ETC.
ICE PITCHERS in great variety.
A large assortment of small STUDS, for eyelet holes, just received.
WATCHES repaired in the best manner, and guaranteed. 5 12 6p

WATCHES, JEWELRY.
W. W. CASSIDY
NO. 12 SOUTH SECOND STREET,
Offers an entirely new and most carefully selected stock of
AMERICAN AND GENEVA WATCHES,
JEWELRY,
SILVER-WARE, AND FANCY ARTICLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION, suitable
FOR BRIDAL OR HOLIDAY PRESENTS
An examination will show my stock to be unsurpassed in quality and cheapness.
Particular attention paid to repairing. 8 16

C. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 NORTH SIXTH STREET,
Have just received from Europe an invoice of NOVELTIES, consisting of ANIMALS' HEADS, for halls and dining-rooms; HAT-RACKS of Boar's tusks and some very curious CLOCKS, of Chamois and Elk horns.
The above is the first invoice of these goods in the country, and are offered at very low prices. 5 26

HENRY HARPER,
No. 520 Arch Street,
MANUFACTURER AND DEALER IN
WATCHES,
FINE JEWELRY,
SILVER-PLATED WARE, AND
8 12 SOLID SILVER-WARE.

AMERICAN WATCHES,
The best in the world, sold at Factory Prices.
BY
C. & A. PEQUIGNOT,
MANUFACTURERS OF WATCH CASES,
No. 13 South SIXTH Street.
8 3 *Manufactory, No. 22 S. FIFTH Street.*

SADDLERY, HARNESS, &c.

THE UNPRECEDENTED SUCCESS OF THE
NEW CHESNUT STREET (NO. 1216),
SADDLERY, HARNESS, AND HORSE-FURNISHING GOODS HOUSE
OF
LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
Is attributable to the following facts:—
They are very attentive to the wants of their customers.
They are satisfied with a fair business profit.
They sell goods only on their own merits.
They guarantee every strap in all harness they sell over $40, the fault of the purchaser only who does not get what he is guaranteed and paid for.
Their goods are 25 per cent. cheaper than can be bought elsewhere.
They have cheaper and finer goods than can be bought in the city.
They have the largest and most complete stock in Philadelphia.
All Harness over $25 are "hand-made."
Harness from $14 to $625.
Gents' Saddles from $6 to $75.
Ladies' Saddles from $10 to $125.
They are the oldest and largest manufacturers in the country.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
9 14 8m NO. 1216 CHESNUT STREET.

FIRE AND BURGLAR PROOF SAFES

C. L. MAISER.
MANUFACTURER OF
FIRE AND BURGLAR-PROOF SAFES,
LOCKSMITH, BELL-HANGER, AND DEALER IN BUILDING HARDWARE,
6 5 NO. 434 RACE STREET.

A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF FIRE and Burglar-proof SAFES on hand, with inside doors, Dwelling-house Safes, free from dampness. Prices low. C. HASSENFORDER,
6 5 No. 422 VINE Street.

SALE OF
RAILROAD PROPERTY
AND FRANCHISES.
Notice hereby given that by virtue of a decree the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, we will expose to sale at Public Auction,
AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE,
In the City of Philadelphia, State of Pennsylvania on the
15TH DAY OF OCTOBER,
A. D. 1867, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, all and singular the RAILROADS AND RAILWAYS, LANDS, TRACKS, LINES, RAILS, CROSSINGS, CHAIRS, SPIKES, FROGS, SWITCHES, and other IRON, BRIDGES, WAYS and RIGHTS OF WAY, MATERIALS, HOUSES, BUILDINGS, SHOPS, PIERS, WHARVES, ERECTIONS, FENCES, WALLS, FIXTURES, DEPOTS, RIGHTS AND INTERESTS, and all and every other property and estate, real, personal, and mixed, of, belonging or appertaining to the RENO OIL CREEK AND PITHOLE RAILWAY COMPANY, and all the corporate rights, franchises, and privileges of, or belonging to the said Company, together with all and singular the Locomotives and other Engines, Tenders, Cars, Machinery, Tools, Materials, and Implements as well as materials for constructing, repairing, replaining, using and operating said Railroad and Railway. All of which said property is situate in Venango County, in the State of Pennsylvania, and being the same property, rights, privileges, and franchises which said Company, by indenture of morigage, dated the 2nd day of May, A. D. 1866, and duly recorded in the office of the Recorder of Deeds of Venango County aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 545, etc., on the 4th day of June, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to the undersigned John S. Sauzade, in trust, to secure certain bonds therein mentioned.
And which the said Company by indenture of mortgage, dated April 3, 1866, and duly recorded in the office of said Recorder of Deeds of Venango County, aforesaid, in Mortgage Book No. 2, page 474, etc., on the 9th day of April, A. D. 1866, granted and conveyed to Morris K. Jessup, and the undersigned William J. Barr, in trust to secure certain debts therein mentioned. This sale will be made under, and in pursuance of a decree entered by the said Supreme Court of the State of Pennsylvania, on the 3d day of July, A. D. 1867, in a cause pending in equity in said court, upon a bill filed by the said John S. Sauzade, Trustee, against the said Company, and the said Morris K. Jessup and William J. Barr, defendants, praying, inter alia, for a decree of sale of the said mortgaged premises. The terms and conditions of sale will be as follows:—
First. The mortgaged premises will be sold in one parcel, and will be struck off to the highest and best bidder for cash.
Second. Five per cent. of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned at the time of the sale by the purchaser, and he must also sign the terms and conditions of sale, otherwise, the said premises will be immediately resold.
Third. The balance of the purchase money shall be paid to the undersigned, at the Banking House of Drexel & Co., No. 34 S. Third street, Philadelphia, within thirty days from and after the day of sale.
WILLIAM J. BARR, Trustee
JOHN S. SAUZADE, Trustee.
PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1867.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers. 7 5m3m

FINANCIAL.

BANKING HOUSE
OF
JAY COOKE & Co.
112 and 114 So. THIRD ST. PHILAD'A
Dealers in all Government Securities.
OLD 5-20s WANTED
IN EXCHANGE FOR NEW.
A LIBERAL DIFFERENCE ALLOWED.
Compound Interest Notes Wanted.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks bought and sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for ladies. 6 24 3mo

NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD
FIRST MORTGAGE
SEVEN PER CENT. BONDS.
Having purchased $600,000 of the FIRST MORTGAGE COUPON BONDS OF THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY, BEARING SEVEN PER CENT INTEREST, having 30 years to run, we are now prepared to sell the same at the low rate of
85,
And the accrued interest from this date, thus paying the investor over 8 per cent. interest, which is payable semi-annually.
This Loan is secured by a First Mortgage upon the Company's Railroad, 171 miles already constructed and in running order, and 52 miles additional to be completed by the first of October next, extending from the city of St. Louis into Northern and Central Missouri.
Full particulars will be given on application to either of the undersigned.
E. W. CLARK & CO.
JAY COOKE & CO.
DREXEL & CO.
P. S.—Parties holding other securities, and wishing to change them for this Loan, can do so at the market rates. 9 18 3m

NATIONAL
BANK OF THE REPUBLIC,
809 and 811 CHESNUT STREET,
PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL.....$1,000,000
DIRECTORS.
Joseph T. Bailey, Nathan Hilles, Benj. Rowland, Jr., Samuel A. Bispham, Edward B. Orne, William Ervien, Osgood Welsh, Frederick A. Hoyt, Wm. H. Rhawn.
WM. H. RHAWN, President, *Late Cashier of the Central National Bank*
JOS. P. MUMFORD Cashier,
5 12 *Late of the Philadelphia National Bank*

7 3-10s,
ALL SERIES,
CONVERTED INTO
FIVE-TWENTIES.
BONDS DELIVERED IMMEDIATELY.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
10 2 rp NO. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

U. S. SECURITIES
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
NO. 16 S. THIRD ST., PHILADELPHIA. | NO. 3 NASSAU ST., NEW YORK
Orders for Stocks and Gold executed in Philadelphia and New York. 1 15

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, ETC.

1867. FALL. 1867
JUST RECEIVED, NEW STYLES
FANCY CASSIMERES
AND COATINGS,
In addition to our unusually large line of goods adapted to
MEN'S AND BOYS' WEAR.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH JOBBERS,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

CLOAKINGS.
We call particular attention to a large assortment of very desirable styles
LADIES' CLOAKINGS,
Just received from New York auction sales, in addition to the SILVER FOX, DIAMOND, HYDE PARK, and many other leading makes.
MORRIS, CLOTHIER & LEWIS,
CLOTH HOUSE,
8 24 6m NOS. 19 AND 21 S. FOURTH ST.

FURNITURE, ETC.

FURNITURE! FURNITURE!
MODERN ANTIQUE!
PARLOR, HALL AND CHAMBER SUITS AT REDUCED PRICES.
Our facilities are such that we are enabled to offer at very moderate prices, a large and well assorted stock of every description of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE AND BEDDING.
Goods packed to carry safely to all parts of the country.
RICHMOND & FOREPAUGH,
9 21 tf NO. 40 S. SECOND STREET.

A. & H. LEJAMBRE
HAVE REMOVED THEIR
FURNITURE AND UPHOLSTERING WAREROOMS
TO NO. 1102 CHESNUT STREET,
(UP STAIRS.) 9 7 3m

TO HOUSEKEEPERS.
I have a large stock of every variety of
FURNITURE,
Which I will sell at reduced prices, consisting of—
PLAIN AND MARBLE TOP COTTAGE SUITS.
WALNUT CHAMBER SUITS.
PARLOR SUITS IN VELVET PLUSH.
PARLOR SUITS IN HAIR CLOTH.
PARLOR SUITS IN REPS.
Sideboards, Extension Tables, Wardrobes, Bookcases, Mattresses, Lounges, etc. etc.
P. P. GUSTINE,
8 12 N. E. corner SECOND and RACE Streets.

ESTABLISHED 1795.
A. S. ROBINSON,
French Plate Looking-Glasses,
ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.
Manufacturer of all kinds of
LOOKING-GLASS, PORTRAIT, AND PICTURE FRAMES TO ORDER.
No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,
THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,
PHILADELPHIA. 3 15

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF NAVY VESSELS.
BUREAU OF CONSTRUCTION AND REPAIR,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 10, 1867.

The Navy Department will offer at public auction the following named vessels:—
AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NEW YORK, ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 1, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The NORTH CAROLINA—2633 tons, a sailing vessel, live oak, heavily copper fastened.
The RHODE ISLAND—1517 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The AUGUSTA—1310 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The MASSACHUSETTS—1155 tons, screw steamer.
The ESTRELLA—438 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The DUMBARTON—636 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The TAHOMA—507 tons, screw gunboat.
Together with the following side-wheel steamers of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz:—
WYALUSING—974 tons.
SONOMA—974 tons.
PONTIAC—974 tons.
OSCEOLA—974 tons.
PAWTUXET—974 tons.
MATTABESETT—974 tons.
MASSASOIT—974 tons.
EUTAW—975 tons.
CONNEMAUGH—955 tons.
TIOGA—819 tons.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, PHILADELPHIA, ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 3, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The FLORIDA—1261 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The HORNET—820 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
The BOXER—444 tons, iron side-wheel steamer.
Together with the following side-wheel steamers, of similar construction, all copper fastened, viz.:—
METACOMET—974 tons.
SASSACUS—974 tons.
CHENANGO—974 tons.
MENDOTA—974 tons.
MINGO—974 tons.
MACKINAW—974 tons.
GENESEE—803 tons.
The Florida and Mackinaw can be examined at the Navy Yard, and the others at League Island.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, BOSTON, MASS., ON SATURDAY, OCTOBER 5, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The BIENVILLE—1558 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The JOHN ADAMS—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live-oak, copper-fastened.
The VINCENNES—700 tons, sailing sloop-of-war, live oak, copper fastened.

AT THE U. S. NAVY YARD, WASHINGTON, D. C., ON TUESDAY, OCTOBER 8, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The TALLAPOOSA—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The CHICOPEE—974 tons, hull only.
The PRESTON—Small steamer, hull only.

AT THE UNITED STATES NAVY YARD, NORFOLK, VA., ON THURSDAY, OCTOBER 10, AT 12 O'CLOCK M.
The AGAWAN—974 tons, side-wheel steamer.
The TEXAS—captured Rebel ram.
The COLUMBIA—captured Rebel ram.
These vessels and their inventories can be examined at any time, on application to the commandants of the respective Navy Yards.
Twenty per centum of the amount of the purchase money must be deposited the day of the sale, and the remainder must be paid and the vessel removed from the Navy Yard within two weeks from the day of sale. 9 12 thst10t

LARGE SALE OF PUBLIC PROPERTY.
DEPOT OF ARMY CLOTHING AND EQUIPAGE,
JEFFERSONVILLE, Ind., Sept. 7, 1867.
Will be sold, at public auction, at the Clothing Warehouses (hospital grounds) in this city, on TUESDAY, the 1st day of October next, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M., the following articles of ARMY CLOTHING and EQUIPAGE:

177,108	Woollen Blankets.	10,593	Trowers, mounted.
36,111	Uniform Coats.	75,000	Trowsers, Foot-man's.
10,202	Uniform Coats, irregular.	23,170	pairs Bootees, M. S.
5,400	Uniform Jackets.	3,800	pairs Bootees, M. S., rubber soles.
11,777	V. R. Corps Jackets.	28,000	pairs Brogans.
58,76	Kepi Jackets.	181	pairs Boots.
20,000	Sacks Coats, lined.	5,000	Shirts.
21,000	Sacks Coats, unlined	300	Drawers.
28,732	Great Coats, Infantry.	49,457	Cap Covers.
17,303	Great Coats, mounted.	265	Capes.
		75	Hats.
		1,241	Knapsacks.

Also, a quantity of various other articles of clothing and equipage.
Samples can be seen at the depot within ten days of sale, and catalogues will be furnished.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
By order of the Quartermaster-General.
G. A. HULL,
9 11 16t Captain and M. S. K., U. S. Army.

SALE OF SLOOP YACHT GENERAL HANCOCK.
ASSISTANT QUARMASTER'S OFFICE,
U. S. ARMY,
PHILDELPHIA, Sept. 23, 1867.
Will be sold at public auction, on account of the United States, at the Hanover Street Wharf, Philadelphia, on TUESDAY, October 1st, at 11 o'clock A. M., the fast sailing sloop yacht General Hancock, together with her entire outfit, built by Albertson & Brothers, at Philadelphia, in 1866.
The vessel can be examined daily at the Hanover Street Wharf, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.
The vessel must be removed within five (5) days from day of sale.
Terms—Cash, in Government funds.
F. J. CRILLY,
9 23 7t Byt. Col. and A. Q. M. U. S. Army.

NEWS FROM TEXAS.

Indian Depredations—The Rains and the Crops—Yellow Fever and its Spread—Etc. Etc.

We had the pleasure of meeting Major George B. Simpson, Paymaster in the United States Army, who has just returned from a tour of duty in Texas. There have recently been reports of serious Indian depredations and outrages on the Fort Davis and El Paso route. As Major Simpson has passed over the entire route from San Antonio, we have been able to obtain from him some facts that may be interesting to our readers.

On the whole, our previous accounts are somewhat exaggerated. The Indians are far more troublesome in the large settlements than in the upper country, where they can obtain nothing unless they attack a train, which has become rather hazardous, as there are a great many trains passing with escorts, and the Indians might get the worst of it. It is the general belief that these depredations, represented to be committed by Indians, are really the acts of Mexicans. Quite recently two or three men have been killed, and a lot of horses and cattle have been stolen. Major Simpson had seen neither Indians nor any sign of them, but counts reported their trails off the road, some fifteen or twenty miles.

We learn that the crops generally are very fine, but a large proportion of the cotton—perhaps three-fourths of it—has been destroyed by the worm. The corn is particularly abundant, and the grasses never were better. Of course the cattle are as fat as they can roll—good news for the crescent City, for do we not want a full supply of that delicious Texas beef this fall and winter? The rains throughout this entire region amounted almost to a deluge. It has poured down day after day, and of course the ground is perfectly saturated, and country in some sections inundated, and the streams swollen, in some cases above their banks. On Turkey creek, at one time, when Colonel Wade and his detachment camped out, the water rose before morning to such a height that one of the baggage wagons was carried down the stream. It is the general opinion that there has never been so much rain in one season in that section of country.

The people are perfectly quiet on the subject of politics, contenting themselves with the simple declaration that they are ready for reconstruction. The registration of the voters has been completed, and it is the general belief of the white citizens that the amnesty proclamation of the President will bring them a decided majority in the State, and save them from the ascendancy of the newly enfranchised freedmen.

Yellow fever has appeared at Allytown. This corroborates the statement which we found in the Galveston papers of the 14th. From Allytown westward the health of the State never was better, but it is understood that one case of fever has occurred at Austin. It is the impression of Major Simpson that this disease will spread all over the country, and that there is no possibility of stopping it, as intercourse with those cities where the disease at present prevails as an epidemic, is totally unrestricted. And in addition, the climate is rendered so moist and impure by the excessive rains, that if the disease is once introduced it will spread with frightful rapidity. We hope, in this instance at least, that Major Simpson may be mistaken, and that, instead of further ravages of this dreaded disease in Texas, we may shortly hear of its entire disappearance, and the perfect restoration of the people to health and prosperity.—*N. O. Times.*

The Miracle-Working Zouave.

Several very curious stories are told of the French Zouave Jacob, whose miraculous cures created a sensation in Paris until he was proved to be an impostor. We find the following scattered through the foreign papers:—

"A cure, deprived of sight through a paralysis of the optic nerve, called upon Jacob. 'Take off your spectacles,' says the Zouave, 'and look me in the face. You can see.' 'No.' 'But I say yes.' 'Well, then, yes.' And the ecclesiastic retired, to the great astonishment of the crowd. 'Your sight is improved, then?' said a friend to him as he was passing. 'Not in the least.' 'But, please explain.' 'Why, the fact is, I did not wish to appear more stupid than the rest.'

"Among the miracles at the Rue de la Roquette, in Paris, was the following:—Mary, the cook of his host, had her hands dreadfully swollen; she could work only with much pain. Jacob at once saw that she had just nursed a child, that she had taken no care at all of herself when the baby was weaned, and the result was that her milk had fled into her arms. Jacob cured her in less than a minute.

"The admirers of Jacob had subscribed the needful to present him with a picture portraying the 'Last Judgment,' when the Forey episode threw cold water upon their enthusiasm. The trumpet of the angel sounding in the valley of Jehoshaphat was to represent a trombone."

A Paris letter says:—

"Who is that Jacob? He has made so much noise in Paris that he eclipsed for whole weeks the Universal Exhibition and politics. Surely he is worth a few lines of biography.

"Henry Augustus Jacob was born at a little village near Chalons, in the department of Saone et Loire. He began his eventful career at the counter of a tradesmen, which he left for the 7th Hussars, where he learned the trombone. Then he was successively enrolled as bandsman in the 16th Infantry, the 16th Artillery, the 31 Lancers, and finally in the Zouaves of the Guard. Physically he is of very short stature—about the height of his trombone—lean, and of brown complexion; his small eyes are deeply sunken in their sockets; in a word, he looks like a dervish every inch. He is a spiritualist. Last year, at the Camp de Chalons, patteats came to consult him from thirty miles round. He received a score of them at once. At his voice, at his sight, at his contact, the deaf suddenly recovered the sense of hearing, the dumb the power of speaking, and the lame returned home with their crutches under their arms."

Gravitation.

A claim has recently been put forth in France that Pascal was the author of the theory of gravitation generally attributed to Newton, and M. Chasles has published a correspondence to make good the claim. The claim has been contested in the Paris Academy of Sciences, and overthrown. M. Fougere, who had been requested to prepare a paper on the subject, and who some years ago had Pascal's manuscripts entrusted to him for fifteen months by the Imperial Library, was the author of the exposure of this barefaced attempt to rob Newton of his fame. He says that the pretended letters of Pascal are a forgery; that the forger has not even imitated the handwriting of Pascal; that he had only partially used the orthography of that period; that the old paper used by him and the new ink had not combined so as to have the appearance given only by time; and that the letters attributed to Pascal's sisters are in the same handwriting as those attributed to him.

Mr. Fougere then passes to the scientific question, and asks how it is possible that Pascal could have discovered the laws of universal gravitation, when he did not even admit that the motion of the earth round the sun was proved. He also quotes a sentence about coffee in one of these letters, when coffee was not introduced into Paris until seven years after Pascal's. The French critic lastly examines the style of the letters, and pronounces them to have been written by one who was not a Frenchman; moreover, they are filled with commonplaces far beneath Pascal's genius, and not used by him; and he concludes by sharply adverting to M. Chasles' refusal to state how these documents came into his hands.

English Patents.

An official report says that the number of patents issued in England last year was two thousand one hundred and twenty-four. The stamp duties upon these patents amounted to £114,461, a sum more than double the expenditure of the department. These receipts include £31,400 for continuing old patents beyond the first three years of their term of fourteen years, and £21,900 for continuing old patents beyond the first seven years of their term. The fee of £50 for continuing a patent beyond its third year is paid on about thirty per cent. of the patents issued, and the other seventy per cent. become void at the end of three years. The further sum of £100 payable at the end of the seventh year is paid on about ten per cent. of the patents issued, so that ninety per cent. are allowed to become void at the end of the seventh year.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR DREDGEBOAT.

OFFICE U. S. ENGINEER AGENCY,
No. 7 BOWLING GREEN, NEW YORK CITY,
September 19, 1867.

The undersigned hereby invites sealed proposals for building and equipping ready for sea and for work the first of the two Dredgeboats (authorized by joint resolution of Congress approved March 29, 1867) for improving the mouth of the Mississippi river, in accordance with models, drawings, and specification visible at this office, and instructions to be furnished by the Engineer in charge; the Dredgeboat to be delivered at such point in the Mississippi river at or below New Orleans, as the Engineer in charge may direct.

The Dredgeboat to be a double-ender, 160 feet long, 30 feet beam, [illegible] 22 feet high, measured from the bottom of [illegible] to the surface of the spar-deck at amidships, [illegible] have a screw propeller at each end, one of [illegible]ich is to be 14 feet diameter, driven by two engines, and the other 12 feet diameter, and driven by one; to be fitted with water compartments for readily adjusting the draft to any depth from 14 to 20 feet; to be fitted with an auxiliary scraper at each end; and many of the parts to have a strength considerably exceeding that of like parts of steamers of like dimensions designed for ordinary ocean navigation.

During the construction of the Dredgeboat reasonable facilities for inspecting the materials and workmanship must be afforded the officer or agent appointed for the purpose.

The Dredgeboat to be propelled throughout her sea voyage between the points of construction and delivery by her own engines alone.

Bids which do not cover the entire construction and equipments ready for the sea and for work of the Dredgeboat, and her delivery at the point designated, will not be considered.

No bids will be considered except from those practically engaged in the construction of ocean steamers, or screw propeller machinery for such steamers, and who have personally inspected the model and drawings of the Dredgeboat, or employed experts for the purpose of informing them of its character.

Bids to be indorsed (on the envelope) "Proposals for Dredgeboat," and addressed to the undersigned at this office.

Each bid must be accompanied by a guarantee, signed by two guarantors, that the bidder will enter into contract as herein stated, and a certificate of the responsibility of the guarantors, and specifying the occupation of the bidders, signed by an officer of the United States Corps of Engineers, or some other competent person known to the undersigned.

Proposals will be received till 12 M., on the 12th day of October, 1867, at which time they will be opened. The contract and bond must be signed by the 14th day of October, 1867; work must be actually begun on both hull and machinery by the 20th day of October, 1867; the boat must be completed, ready for sea and for work, and the trials and trial trip had by the 31st day of March, 1868, and no unnecessary delay thereafter must occur in her delivery at the point designated.

Payments will be made as follows:—Forty per cent. of the contract price on launching the boat and completion of the boilers and the cylinders of the three propeller engines, provided all these shall have been duly approved; thirty-five per cent. on approval of the boat after completion of all its parts, ready for sea and for work, by the duly authorized officer or agent of the United States, all the trials and the trial trip having been had, provided the terms of the contract shall thus far have been complied with, and the balance on final acceptance at the point of delivery.

Bonds for the faithful performance of the contract in the sum of $25,000 will be required, with two sureties, whose sufficiency must be certified by the Clerk of the nearest District Court, the names of the sureties, with the certificate, to be submitted with the bid.

The bids and guarantees must be made out on the printed forms to be had at this office.

Model and detailed drawings can be seen and copies of specifications had at this office. Copies of the specifications can also be seen at the United States Engineer's offices in Philadelphia and Boston.

The Government reserves the right to reject any and all bids.

In order that no time may be lost after the contract shall be signed, full detailed drawings of all parts of the Dredgeboat are in progress, and will be in readiness to turn over to the contractor so that work may be begun without delay on account of preparation of working drawings.

M. D. MCALESTER.
Brevet Brig-Gen. U. S. A., Maj. of Eng'rs,
In charge of improvement, mouth of Mississippi river.
9 23 12t

LUMBER.

1867.—SELECT WHITE PINE BOARDS AND PLANK.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
CHOICE PANEL AND 1st COMMON, 16 feet long.
4-4, 5-4, 6-4, 2, 2½, 3, and 4 inch
WHITE PINE, PANEL PATTERN PLANK,
LARGE AND SUPERIOR STOCK ON HAND,

1867.—BUILDING! BUILDING BUILDING!
LUMBER! LUMBER! LUMBER!
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING,
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING,
WHITE PINE FLOORING,
ASH FLOORING,
WALNUT FLOORING,
SPRUCE FLOORING,
STEP BOARDS,
RAIL PLANK,
PLASTERING LATH.

1867.—CEDAR AND CYPRESS SHINGLES.
LONG CEDAR SHINGLES,
SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES,
COOPER SHINGLES,
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW,
NO. 1 CEDAR LOGS AND POSTS,

1867.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1867.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS,
SEASONED WALNUT,
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND ASH,
OAK PLANK AND BOARDS,
MAHOGANY,
ROSEWOOD, AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1867.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.

1867.—SPRUCE JOIST!—SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SUPERIOR NORWAY SCANTLING.
MAULE, BROTHER & CO.,
6 1 rp No. 250½ SOUTH STREET.

U. S. BUILDERS' MILL,
NOS. 24, 26, AND 28 S. FIFTEENTH ST.,
ESLER & BRO., Proprietors.

Always on hand, made of the Best Seasoned Lumber at low prices,
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS, AND NEWELS.
Newels, Balusters, Bracket and Wood Mouldings.
WOOD MOULDINGS, BRACKETS, BALUSTERS AND NEWELS.
Walnut and Ash Hand Railing, 3, 3½, and 4 inches.
BUTTERNUT, CHESNUT, and WALNUT MOULDINGS to order. 6 12

J. C. PERKINS,
LUMBER MERCHANT,
Successor to R. Clark, Jr.,
NO. 324 CHRISTIAN STREET.
Constantly on hand a large and varied assortment of Building Lumber. 5 24

GARDNER & FLEMING,
COACH MAKERS,
NO. 214 SOUTH FIFTH STREET.
New and Second-hand Carriages for sale. Particular attention paid to repairing. 5 30 6

TO SHIP CAPTAINS AND OWNERS.—The undersigned having leased the KENSINGTON SCREW DOCK, begs to inform his friends and the patrons of the Dock that he is prepared with increased facilities to accommodate those having vessels to be raised or repaired, and being a practical ship-carpenter and caulker, will give personal attention to the vessels entrusted to him for repairs.

Captains or Agents, Ship-Carpenters, and Machinists having vessels to repair, are solicited to call.

Having the agency for the sale of "Wetterstedt's Patent Metallic Composition" for Copper paint, for the preservation of vessels' bottoms, for this city, I am prepared to furnish the same on reasonable terms.

JOHN H. HAMMITT,
Kensington Screw Dock,
1 1 DELAWARE Avenue, above Laurel street.

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA. THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND, AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, May 6, 1867.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION,
At 7:30 A. M., for Reading and intermediate stations. Returning, leaves Reading at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

MORNING EXPRESS.
At 8:15 A. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc., at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsport, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central Cumberland Valley and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS
Leaves Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M., for Reading Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

POTTSTOWN ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Pottstown at 6:20 A. M., stopping at intermediate Stations; arrives in Philadelphia at 8:40 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 6:20 P. M.; arrives in Pottstown at 8:45 P. M.

READING ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:20 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 10:15 A. M. Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5:00 P. M.; arrives at Reading at 7:45 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8:10 A. M., and Pottsville at 8:45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1:40 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2:10 P. M., Pottsville at 2:45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6:45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION
Leaves Reading at 7:15 A. M., and Harrisburg at 10:10 P. M., connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation South at 6:30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 9:10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12:45 noon for Pottsville and all way stations. Leaves Pottsville at 7:00 A. M. for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily. Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8:00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3:30 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8:00 A. M., returning from Reading at 4:30 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.
Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7:30 A. M., and 3:00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6:10 A. M. and 1:00 P. M.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST
Leaves New York at 9 A. M. and 5 and 8 P. M. passing Reading at 1:00 A. M. and 1:50 and 10:05 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Renova, Baltimore, etc.

Returning express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 8:45 A. M. and 9 P. M., passing Reading at 4:4 and 10:30 A. M., and 4:20 and 11:15 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10:10 A. M., and 4:40 and 5:20 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2:30 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.
Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11:30 A. M., and 7:2 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7:35 A. M. and 1:4 and 4:15 P. M.

SHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.
Trains leave Auburn at 7:50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg, and 1:50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 2:20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7:35 A. M. and 3:25 P. M.

TICKETS.
Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

Excursion tickets from Philadelphia to Reading and intermediate stations, good for one day only, are sold by Morning Accommodation, Market train, Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates. Excursion tickets to Philadelphia, good only for one day, are sold at Reading and intermediate stations, by Reading and Pottstown Accommodation trains, at reduced rates.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS
At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS,
Good for 2000 miles between all points, $32 50 each for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS,
For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN
Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS
From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.
Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS
Leave Philadelphia daily at 5:30 A. M., 12:45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points forward.

MAILS
Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 2:15 P. M. 4 8

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—THE MIDDLE ROUTE.—
Shortest and most direct route to Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Lehigh, Mahanoy, and Wyoming coal regions.

Passenger Depot in Philadelphia, N. W. corner of BERKS and AMERICAN Streets.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
NINE DAILY TRAINS.
On and after WEDNESDAY, May 8, 1867, Passenger trains leave the New Depot, corner Berks and American streets, daily (Sundays excepted), as follows:—

At 7:30 A. M.—Morning Express for Bethlehem and Principal Stations on North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Railroad for Allentown, Catasauqua, Siatington, Mauch Chunk, Weatherly, Jeansville, Hazelton, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in Lehigh and Wyoming valleys; also, in connection with Lehigh and Mahanoy Railroad, for Mahanoy City, and with Catawissa Railroad, for Rupert, Danville, Milton, and Williamsport. Arrive at Mauch Chunk at 12:05 A. M.; at Wilkesbarre at 3 P. M.; at Mahanoy City at 2 P. M.; at Scranton at 4:05 P. M. Passengers by this train can take the Lehigh Valley train, passing Bethlehem at 11:55 P. M., for Easton, and points on New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

At 8:45 A. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, by this train, take the stage at the York road.

At 10:15 A. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

At 1:30 P. M.—Express for Bethlehem, Allentown Mauch Chunk, White Haven, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, Centralia, Shenandoah, Mount Carmel, Pittston, Scranton, and all points in the Mahanoy and Wyoming Coal regions. Passengers for Greenville take this train to Quakertown.

At 2:45 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers take stage at Doylestown for New Hope; at North Wales for Sumneytown.

At 4 P. M.—Accommodation for Doylestown, stopping at all intermediate stations. Passengers for Willow Grove, Hatboro, and Hartsville, take stage at Abington; for Lumberville at Doylestown.

At 5:20 P. M.—Through accommodation for Bethlehem and all stations on main line of North Pennsylvania Railroad, connecting at Bethlehem with Lehigh Valley Evening train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk.

At 6:20 P. M.—Accommodation for Lansdale, stopping at all intermediate stations.

At 11:30 P. M.—Accommodation for Fort Washington, stopping at intermediate stations.

TRAINS ARRIVE IN PHILADELPHIA.
From Bethlehem, at 9:15 A. M., 2:05 and 8:40 P. M.
2:05 P. M. train makes direct connection with Lehigh Valley trains from Easton, Wilkesbarre, Mahanoy City, and Hazleton. Passengers leaving Easton at 11:20 A. M. arrive in Philadelphia at 2:05 P. M.

Passengers leave Wilkesbarre at 1:30 P. M., connect at Bethlehem at 6:15 P. M., and arrive in Philadelphia 11:0 P. M.

From Doylestown at 8:25 A. M., 5:10 P. M., and 7:40 P. M.

From Lansdale at 7:30 A. M.

From Fort Washington at 11:50 A. M. and 8:05 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.
Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9:30 A. M.
Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2:45 P. M.
Doylestown to Philadelphia at 7:20 A. M.
Bethlehem to Philadelphia at 4:30 P. M.

Fifth and Sixth Streets Passenger cars convey passengers to and from the new depot.

White cars of Second and Third Streets line and Union line run within a short distance of the Depot.

Tickets must be procured at the Ticket Office in order to secure the lowest rates of fare.

ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

Tickets sold and Baggage checked through to principal points at Mann's North Pennsylvania Baggage Express Office.

No. 105 S. FIFTH Street.
1 1

ANNAMESSIC SHORT LINE
AND
United States Mail Route to the South and Southwest.

On and after JULY 8, trains will leave Depot Philadelphia, Wilmington, and Baltimore Railroad, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, at 11 P. M., connecting closely with Express trains for the principal cities South, including Wilmington, N. C., Goldsboro Newbern, Charleston, Savannah, Raleigh, Charlotte, Columbia, Macon, Augusta, Montgomery, Mobile New Orleans, and intermediate points.

For tickets and information inquire at Offices, Nos 611 and 613 CHESNUT Street, or at Depot, BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue. 7 1 3m

H. V. TOMPKINS, General Agent, Norfolk, Va.
C. L. TROWBRIDGE, General Passenger Agent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD

SUMMER TIME, TAKING EFFECT JUNE 2, 1867.
The trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at THIRTY-FIRST and MARKET Streets, which is reached directly by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway. Those of the Chesnut and Walnut Streets Railway run within one square of it.

On Sundays—The Market Street cars leave Front and Market Streets thirty-five minutes before the departure of each train.

Sleeping Car Tickets can be had on application at the Ticket office, N. W. cor. Ninth and Chesnut streets.

Agents of the Union Transfer Company will call for and deliver baggage at the Depot. Orders left at No. 901 Chesnut street, or No. 1 South Eleventh street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	8:00 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	10:00 A. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	12:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	1:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	4:00 P. M.
Parkesburg Train	5:30 P. M.
Western Accommodation Train	8:40 P. M.
Cincinnati Express	7:30 P. M.
Erie Mail	7:30 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	9:00 P. M.
Philadelphia Express	11:15 P. M.

Erie Mail leaves daily, except Saturday.

Philadelphia Express leaves daily. All other trains except Sunday.

The Western Accommodation Train runs daily, except Sunday. For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to FRANCIS FUNK, Agent, No. 137 DOCK Street.

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	1:15 A. M.
Philadelphia Express	2:30 A. M.
Erie Mail	7:40 A. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	8:20 A. M.
Parkesburg Train	9:20 A. M.
Lancaster Train	12:30 P. M.
Fast Line and Erie Express	1:10 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	4:00 P. M.
Day Express	6:20 P. M.
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	7:00 P. M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	9:50 P. M.

For further information apply to
JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent,
No. 828 CHESNUT Street,
SAMUEL H. WALLACE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract.

EDWARD H. WILLIAMS,
General Superintendent, Altoona, Pa.
4 29

1867.—FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN and Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines, from Philadelphia to New York and Way Places, from WALNUT Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz.:— FARE.

At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accom. $2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City, Express Mail 3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Express 3 00
At 5 P. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation and Emigrant (2d class, 1 30
At 8 A. M., 5 and 6 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, Birmingham, and Vincentown.
At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M., for Trenton.
At 5, 8 and 10 A. M., 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Bordentown, Burlington, Beverly, and Delanco.
At 5 and 10 A. M. 1, 2, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Florence.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Edgewater, Riverside, Riverton, and Palmyra.
At 5 and 10 A. M., 1, 4, 5, 6, and 11:30 P. M., for Fish House.
The 1 and 11:30 P. M. Lines leave from Market Street Ferry, upper side.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT
Will leave as follows:—
At 11 A. M., 4:30 P. M., and 12 P. M. (night), via Kensington and Jersey City, New York Express Lines, Fare, $3.
At 8, 9:15 and 11 A. M., 2:30, 3:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Trenton and Bristol.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Morrisville and Tullytown.
At 8 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4:30, 5, and 12 P. M., for Schencks.
At 10:15 A. M., 2:30 and 5 P. M., for Eddington.
At 7:30 and 10:15 A. M., 2:30, 4, 5, 6, and 12 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROAD LINES,
From Kensington Depot,
At 8 A. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghamton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, etc. etc.

At 8 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. for Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc.

The 3:30 P. M. Line connects direct with the Train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 9 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate Stations.

Lines from West Philadelphia Depot, via Connecting Railway, will leave as follows:—
At 1:30 A. M., and 1:30 and 5:30 P. M. Washington and New York Express Lines, via Jersey City, Fare, $3 25.
The 1:30 A. M. and 6:30 P. M. Lines will run daily. All others, Sundays excepted.
July 15, 1867. WM. H. GATZMER, Agent.

PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—

SUMMER TIME TABLE.
Through and direct route between Philadelphia, Baltimore, Harrisburg, Williamsport, and the Great Oil Region of Pennsylvania.
ELEGANT SLEEPING CARS on all Night Trains.
On and after MONDAY, April 29, 1867, the trains on the Philadelphia and Erie Railroad will run as follows:—

WESTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Philadelphia	7:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:50 A. M.
" " arrives at Erie	4:05 P. M.
Erie Express leaves Philadelphia	12:00 noon.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Erie	10:00 A. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Philadelphia	8:00 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:45 P. M.
" " arrives at Lock Haven	5:10 P. M.

EASTWARD.

Mail Train leaves Erie	10:25 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	10:10 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	7:00 A. M.
Erie Express leaves Erie	5:00 P. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	4:25 A. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	1:00 P. M.
Elmira Mail leaves Lock Haven	7:15 A. M.
" " leaves Williamsport	8:35 P. M.
" " arrives at Philadelphia	5:40 P. M.

Mail and Express connect with all trains on Warren and Franklin Railway. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 12:00 M. arrive at Irvineton at 6:40 A. M. and Oil City at 9:50 A. M.

Leaving Philadelphia at 7:30 P. M., arrive at Oil City at 4:35 P. M.

All trains on Warren and Franklin Railway make close connections at Oil City with trains for Franklin and Petroleum Centre. Baggage checked through.

ALFRED L. TYLER,
General Superintendent.
1 13

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE,
On and after Wednesday, May 1, 1867.
FROM GERMANTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9:05, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3½, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6:10, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.
Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7¾, 8, 8:20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4¾, 6, 6¾, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.
The 8:20 Down Train and 3¾ and 5¾ Up Trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2, 7, 10¾ P. M.
Leave Germantown 8¾ A. M., 1, 6, 9¾ P. M.
CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, 9 and 11 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:10, 8, 9:40, and 11:40 A. M., 1:40 3:40, 5:40, 6:40, 8:40, and 10:40 P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9¼ A. M., 2 and 7 P. M.
Leave Chesnut Hill 7:00 A. M., 12:40, 5:40, and 9:22 P. M.
FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:35 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Norristown 5:40, 7, 7:50, 9, and 11 A. M., 1¾, 3, 4¾, 6¾, and 8¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2:30 and 7:15 P. M.
Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 5:30 and 9 P. M.
FOR MANAYUNK.
Leave Philadelphia 6, 7¾, 9, and 11:05 A. M. 1¾, 3, 4¾, 5¾, 6¾, 8:05, 9¾, and 11¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 6:10, 7¾, 8:20, 9¾, and 11¾ A. M. 2 3¾, 5, 6¾, 9, and 10¾ P. M.
ON SUNDAYS.
Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2¾ and 7¾ P. M.
Leave Manayunk 7¾ A. M., 6 and 9¾ P. M.
W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent.
3 Depot, NINTH and GREEN Streets.

FOR CAPE MAY BY RAILROAD, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).

Commencing TUESDAY, September 3, 1867.
3:00 P. M. Cape May Passenger.
RETURNING TRAINS LEAVE CAPE ISLAND.
8:00 A. M. Morning Mail.
The SUNDAY MAIL and PASSENGER TRAIN leaves Philadelphia at 7:00 A. M., returning leaves Cape Island at 5:00 P. M.
Commutation tickets, good for ONE, THREE, or TWELVE months, can be procured at the Office of the Company, Camden, N. J.
Through tickets can be procured at No. 828 Chesnut street (under the Continental Hotel). Persons purchasing tickets at this office can have their baggage checked at their residences.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES,
from foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry).
Commencing TUESDAY, September 17, 1867.
For Bridgeton, Salem, Vineland, Millville, and intermediate stations, 8:00 A. M.
Mail, 2:30 P. M. Passenger.
Cape May 3:30 P. M.
West Jersey Freight Train leaves Camden at 12 M. (noon.)
Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7:00 A. M. until 5:00 P. M. Freight received before 9:00 A. M. will go forward the same day.
Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
7 2 tf WILLIAM J. SEWELL, Superintendent.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.
TIME TABLE.
Commencing MONDAY, July 8, 1867, Trains will leave Depot, corner BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Way Mail Train at 8:30 A. M. (Sundays excepted for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations. Connecting with Delaware Railroad at Wilmington for Crisfield and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11:30 A

CRIME IN NEW YORK.

A Music Teacher Ends His Life with Laudanum—Pecuniary Difficulties the Supposed Cause.

For a year past a young man twenty-five years of age, named Thomas Staple Swift, a native of Ireland, has been boarding at the house No. 2 Carroll place, Bleecker street. He was a music teacher by profession, but did not seem to have much business, as he was largely in arrears for board, and had but few pupils. Two or three months ago he began to drink in excess, and invariably staid out late at night. On Friday morning he left the house and did not return until about 1 o'clock yesterday, when he awakened his room-mate by coming in and going to bed. In the morning his room-mate arose and went out about 7 o'clock, and left him lying on the bed apparently asleep. Shortly after, another inmate of the house passed through the room, and seeing him lying on the bed endeavored to rouse him, but finding he could not, Drs. Owen and Door were called in, and it was found that he was suffering from the effects of opium, and an examination of his trunk, which was unlocked, with the key in the lock, discovered a four-ounce bottle which had contained laudanum, and in which was a small remnant of the poison. All efforts to rouse the patient proved fruitless, and he died at 12:30 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

During yesterday afternoon Coroner Shirmer held an inquest over the remains, and, the above facts being developed by the testimony, a verdict was rendered that the deceased had come to his death by an overdose of laudanum, supposed to have been administered by himself.

Mysterious Murder at West New York.

A man named James Darling, a linen bleacher, residing at West New York, in the northern part of Hudson county, was murdered early on Sunday morning by some unknown man, and as yet the case is involved in mystery. It appears that about 1 o'clock on Sunday morning Mr. Darling, who was sleeping in a front room in the second story with his two children, was awakened by an unusual noise in front of his house. He stepped out on to the piazza, when Mrs. D., who occupied a rear room on the second floor, heard him ask some man outside what he wanted. At the same instant a pistol was fired, when she heard her husband fall, and then there were four other shots fired in rapid succession. Mrs. D. gave an alarm, when several citizens, who were getting out of a horse-car, came to her assistance, at which time Mr. Darling was lying insensible from a bullet wound in the left side of the abdomen, the ball taking an upward course, causing death about 10 o'clock in the morning. Immediately after the shots were fired, two men were seen going from the vicinity of Darling's house around the south side of Schaider's Hotel, but before it became known that a murder had been committed, they had made good their escape. Justice Dwyer subsequently commenced an investigation, when the above were all the facts elicited, and the investigation was adjourned with the hopes of obtaining further information. The supposition is that the murder was prompted by motives of revenge. Deceased was forty-five years of age, and leaves a wife and two children.—*N. Y. Times.*

The Desperate Affray at Albany—One Man Killed and Another Dangerously Wounded—Particulars of the Affray.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—The quiet of this city was again disturbed last night by the occurrence of a shocking tragedy on Jefferson street, between Hawk and Swan. Between 11 and 12 o'clock, as Patrolman Wells, of the Capitol Police, was making his usual beat, he came upon three young men, named Fitzsimmons, McAllister, and Lawless, all of whom, it is said, had been drinking during the evening and acting in a very disorderly manner.

Policemen Wells desired them to discontinue their disorderly conduct and proceed to their homes. After some parleying they attacked the officer, who at length drew a pistol and fired three or four times, when all three fled, leaving Wells lying bleeding on the sidewalk. Officer Buchanan, hearing shots, hastened to the scene, and on lifting Wells found him badly beaten about the head, but yet well enough to proceed, with a little aid, in search of his assailants. On going over towards a retired spot, called the Buttermilk Falls, they met a party of young men, one of whom (McAllister) was immediately recognized by Wells as one of the party who had beaten him. Officer Buchanan took the young man into custody, when he frankly admitted he was one of the party of three, and said—"I am shot; take me to a doctor." He was taken to a grocery store near by, and on opening his garments it was found he was shot through the back. Nothing more was heard of the other two until Sunday morning, when Fitzsimmons' body was found on a vacant lot near the scene of the attack on Wells. The third one (Lawless) is still at large. A jury was empanelled at the Third District Station House on Sunday morning, when the following evidence was adduced:—

David W. Shanks testified that he had found a dead body, which he identified as being that of Fitzsimmons, lying in a vacant lot adjoining his premises, and that he had heard a few shots fired the preceding night.

James H. Mulligan testified as to the body found having been that of Fitzsimmons, and that the parents of deceased resided in New York city.

Richard M. Byrne testified that about 8 o'clock on Saturday night deceased had been to his store to pay a small debt he owed; he said that he was going to the Academy of Music; he was sober at the time, and had only drank one glass of ale at his place; he was alone at the time; witness did not see anything of the disturbance, but saw Policeman Wells and a crowd about his store; after that Wells had asked him if he had seen the man who had been shot, and he had said that he did not know that a man had been shot; next saw McAllister taken out of his store by his friends; in a little while Wells returned, seeming very weak, and he had given him some brandy.

Dr. J. K. Bouleware gave medical testimony as to the cause of death in the case of Fitzsimmons.

Professor J. S. Mosher gave medical testimony as to the injuries received by McAllister.

Sergeant Buchanan testified to arresting McAllister.

Mary McDonald and Margaret Connors testified to hearing a scuffle and cries for help, and after that some pistol shots. The case was then adjourned until 4 o'clock this afternoon.

Verdict of the Coroner's Jury Exonerating the Officer—One Juryman Dissents.

ALBANY, Sept. 22.—The Coroner's jury empanelled to investigate the shooting affray, submitted the following verdict:—"That John Fitzsimmons came to his death by a pistol shot at the hands of police officer Alexander H. Wells, in self-defense, while in the discharge of his duty."

This verdict was signed by all the jurors except one, John J. Riley, who says that "the said John Fitzsimmons came to his death by a pistol shot at the hands of Alexander H. Wells, while acting as police officer."—*N. Y. Herald.*

A Merchant Sets Fire to His Own Store.

HE COMMITS SUICIDE AFTER EXAMINATION.

At half-past 4 o'clock this morning one of the officers of the Seventeenth Precinct discovered a fire in the hat and fur store of Mr. Samuel Soucheimer, No. 156 Avenue A. The fire was under a back counter, and ignited in such a way as to show the officer that it was the work of an incendiary. It was evidently the intention of the incendiary to have the fire under full headway before an alarm could be given.

After extinguishing the flames, the officer made inquiries of the several persons on the premises, and of Mr. Samuel Soucheimer, the proprietor of the store, whom he suspected of having caused the fire, as he was on the premises but a few moments before it occurred. Mr. Soucheimer was taken to the Seventeenth Precinct Station House, and confined to await the examination this morning before Fire Marshal Baker, on the charge of having set fire to his premises.

Mr. Soucheimer had lately secured a heavy insurance on his stock in the Lorillard Insurance Company and in the Greenwich Insurance Company. The building was owned by John Black, and was insured in the Germania Insurance Company for $6600.

At half-past 9 this morning Souchimer was taken before Fire Marshal Baker for examination. The evidence was strongly against him, and he was remanded to await a further investigation. Shortly after his return to the station-house he committed suicide by shooting himself through the heart. Mr. Soucheimer was a German, thirty-five years of age, and was a man of much respectability.—*N. Y. Evening Post of yesterday.*

Embezzlement by an Express Messenger.

THE MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS COMPANY DEFRAUDED.

We learn that the Merchants' Union Express Company has sustained a heavy loss, estimated at between $60,000 and $70,000, by the dishonesty of one of its messengers. It appears that on Saturday night the messenger, whose name is E. C. Gillette, left Albany at 10·25 o'clock by the Montreal train, in charge of a car of the Merchants' Union Express Company, having on board money and freight entrusted to the company for delivery in this city. It is said that the money placed in the safe amounted to nearly seventy thousand dollars.

When the train left Albany, Gillette was under the influence of liquor. He asked the messenger of the American Express Company if the train stopped at Peekskill, and was told that it did. When the train reached Thirtieth street early yesterday morning, Gillette did not open the door of his car, and it was supposed he was sleeping off the effects of the liquor he had drank. The car was subsequently brought down to the freight house, at the corner of Leonard and Hudson streets. As the messenger would not respond to the repeated calls made for him, the door through which the freight was usually taken was broken open. It was then found that the opposite door and the end door were unlocked, and the messenger missing.

The keyhole of the safe was filled up with sealing wax, and the key was tied to the top of the safe. Attached to the key was a note written by Gillette, and saying that the company need not be troubled about the matter; that he would return in two or three days, and it would be all right.

All of the money had been taken from the safes, but the way bills had not been destroyed. One envelope, which contained nineteen thousand dollars, had been cut open and the money abstracted. No trace has been obtained of Gillette. It is supposed that he asked the messenger of the American Express Company if the train stopped at Peekskill for the purpose of directing the search to that place, and that he got off at some other point.—*N. Y. Evening Post of yesterday.*

AUCTION SALES.

M'CLELLAND & CO (Successors to Philip Ford & Co.), AUCTIONEERS. No. 506 MARKET Street.

SALE OF 1800 CASES BOOTS, SHOES, BROGANS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning,
Sept. 26, commencing at 10 o'clock, we will sell, by catalogue for cash, 1800 cases Men's, Boys', and Youths' Boots, Shoes, Brogans, Balmorals, etc.; also, Women's, Misses', and Children's wear, to which the special attention of the trade is called. [9 21

JOHN B. MYERS & CO., AUCTIONEERS, Nos. 232 and 234 MARKET Street.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF BRITISH, FRENCH, GERMAN, AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.
On four months' credit,
On Thursday Morning,
September 26, at 10 o'clock, embracing 1006 packages and lots of staple and fancy articles. 9 26 5t

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF CARPETINGS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
September 27, at 11 o'clock, on four months' credit, 200 pieces of ingrain, Venetian, list, hemp, cottage, and rag carpetings. [9 21 5t

LARGE PEREMPTORY SALE OF FRENCH AND OTHER EUROPEAN DRY GOODS, ETC.,
On Monday Morning,
Sept. 30, at 10 o'clock, on four months' credit, 700 lots of French, India, German, and British Dry Goods. [9 24 5t

J. M. GUMMEY & SONS, AUCTIONEERS, No. 508 WALNUT Street.

Hold Regular Sales of
REAL ESTATE, STOCKS, AND SECURITIES AT THE PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE.
Handbills of each property issued separately.
1000 catalogues published and circulated, containing full descriptions of property to be sold, as also a partial list of property contained in our Real Estate Register, and offered at private sale.
Sales advertised daily in all the daily newspapers.

SALE ON MONDAY, Oct. 7,
Will include, by order of heirs, three-story Brick Store and four Brick Dwellings, S. E. corner of Twenty-fourth and Caldwell streets, below Walnut.
No. 726 Lombard street, three-story Brick Dwelling, with four Dwellings in the rear, running through to Cullen street.

M. THOMAS & SONS, NOS. 139 AND 141 S. FOURTH Street.

Large Sale at Nos. 139 and 141 S. Fourth street.
HANDSOME FURNITURE, FIRE-PROOF SAFE, MIRRORS, PIANO, FINE MATTRESSES, BEDS AND BEDDING, FINE VELVET, BRUSSELS, AND OTHER CARPETS, ETC.
On Thursday Morning, [9 24 2t
At 9 o'clock, at the auction rooms, by catalogue.

HANDSOME RESIDENCE AND FURNITURE, VERY FINE MANTEL MIRRORS, ELEGANT PIANO FORTE, FINE OIL PAINTING, HANDSOME ENGLISH BRUSSELS CARPETS, ETC.
On Friday Morning,
27th inst., at 10 o'clock, at No. 2004 Wallace street, by catalogue.
HANDSOME MODERN RESIDENCE.
Previous to the sale of furniture will be sold the handsome modern three-story brick residence, with three-story back buildings. [9 24 3t

PANCOAST & WARNOCK, AUCTIONEERS, No. 240 MARKET STREET.

LARGE POSITIVE SALE OF AMERICAN AND IMPORTED DRY GOODS, LINEN AND HOSIERY GOODS, NOTIONS, ETC. By catalogue.
On Wednesday morning,
September 25, commencing at 10 o'clock, comprising a large assortment of new and desirable goods worthy of special attention. [9 21 3t

THOMAS BIRCH & SON, AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS, No. 1110 CHESNUT Street; rear entrance No. 1107 Sansom street.

Sale at No. 1106 Chesnut Street.
BILLIARD TABLES, FIXTURES, AND FURNITURE OF A FIRST-CLASS SALOON.
On Thursday Morning,
At 10 o'clock, at No. 1106 Chesnut street, upstairs, will be sold
5 Phelan's first-class billiard tables, complete,
2 large French plate pier glasses,
Bar counter, cigar case, sofas, cane-seat chairs, gas fixtures, large coal stove, stationery, washstands, elegant medallion velvet carpet, framed engravings clock, secretary and bookcase, bedstead and mattress, bar furniture, etc.
LEASE AND GOOD WILL.
Also the lease of the premises for two years, and good will. [9 23 3t

HOOP SKIRTS.

628. WM. T. HOPKINS, 628
MANUFACTURER OF FIRST QUALITY,
HOOP SKIRTS,
FOR THE TRADE AND AT RETAIL.
NO. 628 ARCH STREET, BELOW SEVENTH, PHILADELPHIA.

Also dealer in full lines of low-priced New York and Eastern made Skirts.
All the new and desirable styles and sizes of Ladies', Misses', and Children's Hoop-skirts constantly on hand and made to order, embracing the largest and most varied assortment in this market, at very moderate prices.
Every lady should try "Our Own Make" of Hoop Skirts, as they have no equal.
Southern, Western, and near Trade buyers will find it to their interest to examine our goods.
Catalogues of styles, sizes, and prices sent to any address. 9 17 3m

RARE MANUFACTURES
IN FINE CONFECTIONS,
FOR CHOICE PRESENTS.
STEPHEN F. WHITMAN,
9 27 tuthsmrp NO. 1310 HARMERT ST.

1867. J. F. & E. B. ORNE, 1867.
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
HAVE NOW OPENED THEIR
Fall Importations of New Carpetings.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 PIECES J. CROSSLEY & SONS' PATENT TAPESTRY CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
300 PIECES ROYAL WILTON CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
NOVELTIES IN FRENCH CHENILLE CARPETS.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
500 Pieces New Styles English Brussels Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
250 Pieces Yard and a half Wide Velvet Carpets.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
ROYAL WILTON CARPETS,
BRUSSELS CARPETS,
For Stairs and Halls with Extra Borders.

J. F. & E. B. ORNE,
NO. 904 CHESNUT STREET,
50 SHEETS ENGLISH OIL CLOTHS.

BOOTS AND SHOES.

FIRST QUALITY
BOOTS, SHOES, AND GAITERS,
FOR GENTS AND BOYS.
PRICES MODERATE.
BARTLETT,
NO. 33 SOUTH SIXTH STREET,
9 17 rp ABOVE CHESNUT.

FOR SALE AND TO RENT.

2108 SPRING GARDEN ST. 2110
ELEGANT SIDE-YARD DWELLINGS,
IN
EVERY CONVENIENCE.
APPLY AT LUMBER YARD [9 19 6t*
NO. 2100 RACE STREET.

FOR SALE—DWELLING NO. 1016 MELON Street. Possession soon. Terms easy.
CHARLES RHOADS,
9 21 3t* No. 36 S. SEVENTH Street.

TO RENT—A GERMANTOWN PROperty, containing eleven rooms, and large lot, situate near Duy's Lane Station. Inquire of D. SCULL, No. 123 MARKET Street, or JAMES ARMSTRONG, GERMANTOWN. 9 19 6t*

TO RENT—A FURNISHED RESIDENCE, located in one of the best neighborhoods in Germantown; beautiful ground and vegetable garden attached. Address "F.," at this office. 9 23 3t*

REMOVAL.

REMOVAL.
C. W. A. TRUMPLER
HAS REMOVED HIS MUSIC STORE
FROM SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STS.
TO
No. 926 CHESNUT STREET
8 12 tfrp PHILADELPHIA.

PRESERVING CANS AND JARS.

FRUIT JARS.
PROTECTOR FRUIT JARS.
They are made Air-tight with Certainty and Ease.
Are Rapidly Opened Without Injury to the Cover.
Each Cover fits all the Jars.
Manufacturers and Patentees
F. & J. BODINE,
6 22 thstuim NO. 128 S. FRONT STREET.

FRUIT JARS AND CANS,
CEMENT,
PRESERVING KETTLES,
REFRIGERATORS, WATER COOLERS,
And a general variety of House-Furnishing Goods, at
B. A. WILDMAN'S,
9 26 1pths6p] No. 1011 SPRING GARDEN Street.

CARPETINGS.

CARPETINGS,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.
LEEDOM & SHAW,
NO. 910 ARCH STREET,
BETWEEN NINTH AND TENTH STREETS.
We are now opening a full and complete assortment, both Foreign and Domestic, for Fall Sales. 8 27 3mrp

832 CARPETINGS. 832
ARCH STREET.
FALL STOCK NOW OPEN
AT THE
ARCH STREET
CARPET WAREHOUSE
JOSEPH BLACKWOOD,
NO. 832 ARCH STREET,
9 10 2m Two doors below Ninth, South Side.

CLOAKS.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every one is talking about the Cloaks at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Every new style at
IVENS',
No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS, CLOAKS.
Immense bargains at
IVENS',
9 21 1m No. 23 S. NINTH Street.

REVENUE STAMPS
FOR SALE AT THE
PRINCIPAL AGENCY,
NO. 57 SOUTH THIRD STREET, PHILA.
A LIBERAL DISCOUNT ALLOWED.
Orders or Stamped Checks received, and delivered with despatch.
Orders by mail or express promptly attended to.
7 29 2m JACOB E. RIDGWAY.

831. CHARLES L. HALE, 831.
(Late Salesman and Superintendent for B. J. Williams)
NO. 831 ARCH STREET,
MANUFACTURER OF
VENETIAN BLINDS AND WINDOW SHADES.
Largest and finest assortment in the city at the LOWEST PRICES. [9 23 2mrp
UPHOLSTERING IN ALL ITS BRANCHES.

DRY GOODS.

MARKET AND NINTH.
COOPER & CONARD
FALL AND WINTER STOCK,
EMBRACING EVERY VARIETY OF FAMILY DRY GOODS, NOW COMPLETE.

Prices always marked down to meet every decline, so that buyers not fully posted may purchase with confidence. We give our customers all the advantages that accrue

From a full, fresh, well-selected stock,
From the reliable character of our goods,
From our uniform, always lowest prices,
From the immense variety we exhibit,
And from our invariable fair dealing.

We have good assortments of the following, viz.:—

Ladies' Cloakings.
Fall Cleaks.
Fall Shawls.
Winter Shawls.
French Poplins.
French Merinoes.
Wool Delaines.
Black Alpacas.
Black Poplins.
Black Delaines.
Black Silks.
White Merinoes.
White Alpacas.
Blankets, Quilts,
Flannels, Prints,
Tickings, Towels,
Linens, Muslins,
Handkerchiefs,
Hosiery, Gloves,
Cassimeres,
Overcoatings.

BOYS' FINE CLOTHINGS. [[9 7stuth

727 CHESNUT STREET. 727
POPULAR PRICES
IN
Silks, Shawls, Velvets, Poplins, Reps, Velour Russe, Merinoes, Mous Delaines Alpacas, Mohairs, Alpaca Poplins, Chene Poplins, Melange Poplins, Irish and French Poplins, and Plaids.

Also, Bombazines, Biarritz, Tamise, and other Mourning Goods in great variety, together with as extensive and varied an assortment of Miscellaneous Dry Goods as can be found in the market.

Also, Blankets, Flannels, Linens, House-Furnishing Goods, Cloths, Cassimeres, etc., in reliable qualities, at low prices.

RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
LATE
JAS. R. CAMPBELL & CO.,
NO. 727 CHESNUT STREET.
WHOLESALE DEPARTMENT.
DRY GOODS, BY PIECE OR PACKAGE, AT AND UNDER MARKET RATES.
RICKEY, SHARP & CO.,
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NORTH NINTH STREET,
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The above goods were ordered early in the season, from $1 to $3 below present prices.
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All-wool Flannels, 31, 37½, 40, 43, 50, 56, 68, 75, 85c., etc.
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Shirting Flannels, large assortment.
50 doz. Linen Huckaback Towels, 12½c.
One bale American Crash, 12½c.
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Fine Snowdrop and Damask do. do.
Canton Flannels, 18, 20, 22, 25, and 28c.
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TABLE LINENS,
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And every other article suitable for a well-ordered household. 9 17 tuths

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HANDSOME PLAID POPLINS.
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5 cases ROCKDALE BLANKETS, very cheap.
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Superb Quality Cloaking Velvets.
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